

## U.S. not to execute hijack suspect

WASHINGTON (R) — The U.S. Justice Department Sunday assured West Germany it would not seek the death penalty for a suspect in the 1985 TWA hijacking, clearing the way for the man's extradition to the United States from West Germany. The suspect, Mohamed Ali Hamadi, 24, was arrested by West German customs officials last week. He is wanted in the United States on charges of murder and air piracy in the June 1985 hijacking, in which a U.S. Navy diver was killed. Under West German law, he could not be extradited to the United States for trial unless Washington guaranteed he would not be executed. Hijacking and murder are subject to the death penalty under U.S. law. A Justice Department spokesman said the United States would waive the death penalty because it was the only way Hamadi could be brought to trial for the murder of navy diver Robert Stethem.

# Jordan Times

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## PSP, Amal fighters clash in Beirut

BEIRUT (AP) — Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) and Shi'ite Muslim militiamen fought gunbattles in west Beirut Sunday after an assassination attempt on two leftist leaders on the city's southern outskirts. Gunfire interspersed by rocket-propelled grenade blasts echoed across Beirut's western sector after nightfall in the fighting between Druze warlord Walid Junblatt's PSP and Justice Minister Nabih Berri's Amal militia. Police said the fighting centred on two suburban districts and three seaside residential neighbourhoods. The target of the assassination attempt was Mustafa Saad, leader of the Nasserite popular organisation whose Popular Liberation Army militia controls the predominantly Sunni Muslim port of Sidon in South Lebanon. Saad was heading back to Sidon from a meeting with another Nasserite faction, the Arab Socialist Union, in west Beirut.

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## Sudan refuses military help for Chad combatants

KHARTOUM (R) — Prime Minister Sadeq Al Mahdi said Sunday both the Chad government and Libyan-backed Chad rebels had asked to use military facilities in Sudan but his government refused to respond. He told a news conference that the Foreign Ministry in Khartoum was working with Nigeria and Algeria in an effort to mediate an end to the fighting in neighbouring Chad. "The conflicting parties in the Chad war requested military facilities from Sudan, but we refused to respond because of Sudan's principle is to see a united and stable Chad free from all foreign troops and our position is to achieve this goal peacefully," he said. Mr. Mahdi said continued fighting in Chad would have negative effects on Sudan with more refugees pouring across the border into the country.

## Iranian aide in Paris for talks

PARIS (R) — An Iranian official arrived in Paris Sunday for talks with the French government expected to focus on ways of improving ties between the two countries. Ali Ahani of the Iranian Foreign Ministry is the first Iranian official to visit Paris since France expressed concern at slow progress towards release of French hostages held by pro-Iranian Muslim gunmen in Lebanon. The government of Prime Minister Jacques Chirac hopes to normalise relations with Iran in the expectation that Tehran will press for the release of the kidnapped Frenchmen. Foreign Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond expressed disappointment that only one hostage was released last month, said France "was expecting more from the Iranians." The Iranian embassy in Paris said last week that Mr. Ahani would bring messages for Mr. Chirac and Mr. Raimond and would discuss "problems hindering normalisation of the two countries' ties."

## Soviet spaceship docks with Mir

MOSCOW (R) — A space cargo transporter carrying supplies for a new mission docked with the Soviet space station Mir Sunday, the official Soviet News Agency TASS reported. It said the two unmanned craft docked using automatic equipment and the Progress-27 cargo ship supplied fuel and "other expendable materials" to Mir. Cosmonauts Leonid Kizim and Vladimir Solovoyov spent 125 days in space during the first mission on Mir last year. The station will eventually be the heart of a huge permanently-manned orbiting laboratory.

## 9 killed in Dubai road accident

DUBAI (R) — Eight girls aged nine to 21 were killed, together with their Indian driver, when their vehicle hit a lamp post at high speed in the Gulf Emirate of Dubai, hospital officials said Sunday. Five other girls were injured, they added. Al Khaleej newspaper said the girls, all citizens of the United Arab Emirates, were returning from a wedding party.

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# Iraq reports its troops in full control of southern front

## Baghdad says Iranian claims are attempt to cover up huge losses

BAGHDAD (R) — Iraq denied Sunday a claim by Iran that its troops had reached the outskirts of the southern city of Basra.

A high-ranking military official said tens of thousands of Iranian troops had been annihilated. "The situation is stable and the Iraqi forces are in full control of it now."

The official said: "The Iranian claims are nothing but an attempt to cover up the huge losses of their invading force east of Basra."

A High Command communiqué said the Iraqis launched two attacks Sunday south of Fish Lake, 10 kilometres from Basra, but all their troops were killed.

The Iraqi forces also destroyed 12 tanks and four boats loaded with men, damaged 18 trucks and blew up seven ammunition dumps, it said.

Iraqi President Saddam Hussein held a 10-hour meeting with his top army commanders Saturday night as fierce fighting was reported on both the southern

and central war fronts.

The communiqué said Iraqi warplanes raided 11 Iranian towns and knocked out five Hawk anti-aircraft missile bases in retaliation for continued Iranian ground attacks and shelling of Iraqi towns.

"We swear by God that we will make death and destruction your (Iranian) daily provisions for the continued war and aggression on our borders and for shelling residential areas," it said.

It said eight people were killed and 28 wounded Sunday in Iranian artillery attacks on Basra while an Iranian air raid on the northern town of Aqrah killed one person and injured six others.

Iraqi artillery and air attacks have killed 129 civilians and injured 637 in the past nine days, according to Baghdad communiques.

The communiqué said an

Iranian division was wiped out in fighting Saturday night and Sunday on the central sector, where Iran opened a second front on Wednesday, seizing two small hills.

It said Iraqi warplanes flew 296 sorties Sunday and helicopter gunships carried out 206 combat missions against targets inside Iran and on troop concentrations and positions. All the aircraft returned safely.

The raids including targets in Qom, Esfahan, Tabriz, Dezful, Masjed Soleiman, Sanandaj, Ilam, Shahabad (now called Islamabad-e Gharb), Borujerd, Nahavand and Malayer, it said. Esfahan and Dezful were hit twice.

The communiqué added that Iraqi warplanes also raided the Qutur Railway bridge connecting Iran and Turkey. The bridge had been attacked three times earlier in the war.

Military analysts said Sunday the bitter fighting in the southern front could prove a crucial battle in the six-year-old war.

Iran's top war spokesman Ali

Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani claimed Tehran's forces on captured islands in the Shatt Al Arab waterway here within 500 metres of Basra's suburbs.

Iran also claimed 27,000 Iraqi troops had been killed or wounded and 1,750 taken prisoner in the 10-day-old offensive, codenamed "Karbala-5."

Iraq has reported killing tens of thousands of Iranians, but neither side has given its own losses and there is no independent confirmation of the figures.

A traveller who returned to Baghdad Sunday from Basra said the southern Iraqi port with a population of one million was under heavy Iranian bombardment. He said casualties appeared to be high with houses and other buildings destroyed.

Mr. Rafsanjani has said the offensive does not aim at seizing Basra itself, but is a prelude to a decisive move to end the war.

Iran appears to be following a strategy of island-hopping up the Shatt Al Arab to coincide with a drive along its northern bank.

## U.S. reportedly preparing to intervene in Gulf

BONN (R) — The United States is preparing to intervene in the Gulf war between Iran and Iraq if Iranian troops capture the strategic city of Basra, the West German weekly magazine Spiegel reported Sunday.

However, in the United States, Secretary of State George Shultz told journalists on a television programme Sunday that Washington was not taking sides in the Iran-Iraq war.

Spiegel said a senior U.S. Marine officer held talks with the Egyptian leadership last week about a possible intervention by Washington.

The magazine quoted Egyptian sources as saying the Pentagon was preparing to send up to six divisions and 600 fighter planes, most of which were based in Europe, into the Gulf region.

Spiegel said the U.S. aircraft carrier John F. Kennedy had been ordered to head for the Strait of Hormuz while three extra U.S. Air Force squadrons had been transferred to Turkey.

## Zhao: China's policies will not change after Hu

BEIJING (R) — China's acting Communist Party General Secretary Zhao Ziyang said Sunday the removal of party chief Hu Yaobang would have no effect on Chinese policies and said fears of political instability were unwarranted.

Peking Radio quoted Mr. Zhao as telling a Hungarian Communist Party delegation that the leadership changes announced following Friday's meeting of an enlarged politburo were aimed at ensuring the continuity and stability of policy.

It was Mr. Zhao's first public statement since taking over as party chief. Mr. Hu was criticised at the politburo meeting for having committed "political errors," but no explanation has yet been given of what the errors were.

Mr. Zhao dismissed speculation that the leadership changes indicated the reforms of top leader Deng Xiaoping were in trouble and said such reports were "completely without foundation."

Mr. Zhao, who is also China's state premier, was meeting a delegation headed by Hungarian politburo member Ferenc Havasi, the first foreign visitors he has seen since taking over as party



His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan the Regent Sunday arrives at the headquarters of the Public Security brigades to review training programmes and exercises (Petra photo)

## Regent visits HQ of security brigades

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Sunday visited the headquarters of public security brigades where he received by Public Security Department (PSD) Director Lieutenant General Abdul Hadi Al Majali, his assistants as well as high-ranking public security officers.

The Crown Prince was briefed by the brigade's commander Brigadier Mahmoud Al

Khashman on the brigade's achievements and future plans in the field of manpower training and its duties in preserving the country's security and stability.

Prince Hassan also attended the graduation ceremony for a training course and was briefed on the training programme. The Crown Prince watched practical exercises performed by the participants in the course and the display included storming, shooting, mopping up operations

and other exercises. The Crown Prince later presented prizes to those who excelled in the training course and he thanked the participants for their efforts.

Prince Hassan also visited the police training camp in the Jordan Valley area and was briefed on the tasks of the camp in raising the skills and abilities of public security personnel. He also toured the camp and inspected the progress of training.

## Israeli caught with 5 firebombs preparing to attack Arab residents

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (AP) — An Israeli was arrested Sunday for possessing five firebombs near the Nablus Gate entrance to the Old City of Jerusalem where two Israelis were stabbed Saturday, a police spokesman said.

"Border police arrested a 30-year-old Israeli and we're now questioning him. We want to know what he was doing at the Nablus Gate and what he was going to do with the Molotov cocktails," Rafi Levy said in a telephone interview.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir ordered heavier police guard in Jerusalem Sunday following Saturday's incident, telling his cabinet he was worried about escalating violence in the city.

Police said the attack on the two Israelis Saturday in the marketplace of the Old City appeared to be the work of Arabs, although there were no suspects in custody.

The stabbing occurred when Avi Ohayon, 24, went shopping with his fiancée and his 16-year-old brother Shalom. Both men suffered neck wounds and the younger brother was also wounded in the chest.

Israeli mayor of Jerusalem Teddy Kollek invited reporters to his office and said the stabbings should be answered by more Jewish settlement and tourism in the disputed city.

"It is strong Jewish immigration that would stop it," Kollek said. "If every few weeks another Jewish factory will go up and 500 Jews will immigrate, Arabs will see that every kind of outbreak of this kind only strengthens the Jews."

Some 120,000 Palestinians live in occupied Jerusalem. The attack occurred in the Arab sector which Israel occupied in the 1967 Middle East war.

The stabbings also touched off four attacks on Arabs by Jewish extremists last Saturday and early Sunday. Two Jewish suspects were detained after allegedly beating up a 16-year-old Palestinian boy, police said.

Israelis also stoned an Arab home and assaulted other Palestinians with their fists, causing no reported injuries, Levy said.

A large force of police prevented several dozen Israelis chanting "death to terrorists" from entering the Arab sector of Jerusalem, Levy said.

Police detained 50 Palestinians in an overnight search but freed them on Sunday, Levy added.

Later Sunday a Palestinian group claimed responsibility for the stabbing of the two Israelis.

The dissident Fateh group of

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# Israelis call for continued defence, economic ties with South Africa

TEL AVIV (AP) — A panel of experts has recommended that Israel maintain its economic and defence links with South Africa despite U.S. sanctions against the Pretoria government, Israeli news reports said Sunday.

The recommendation was made by the Foreign Ministry and will be presented to the cabinet in the coming weeks after the finance and trade ministries include their observations, the daily Davar reported.

Israel is torn between pressure from the United States to adopt clear steps against South Africa and concern that sanctions could damage the Israeli economy and possibly harm South Africa's large Jewish community.

Israel has been asked to state its position to the United States in advance of a report which President Ronald Reagan must submit to Congress by April 1 listing the countries adhering to the U.S. sanctions. Countries

violating the U.S. measures are in danger of losing their foreign aid appropriation from Washington.

The Foreign Ministry declined to comment on the reports.

The report in the daily Davar said Israel would assure the United States it was not selling South Africa weapons.

The newspaper added that such assurances are meaningless because the defence ties between the two countries consist of the sale of know-how and licences for weapons production.

The report quoted foreign news reports saying Israel sold South Africa the know-how for the production of the sea-to-sea "gabriel" missile, manufactured in South Africa under the name

"scorpion."

Israel Radio said the Foreign Ministry recommendations support continued defence cooperation with South Africa.

But left-wing legislator Yossi Sarid warned in a letter to Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir that Israel should sever all military ties with South Africa so as not to risk incurring Washington's anger.

Sarid sent similar letters to Foreign Minister Shimon Peres and Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin, the daily Al Hamishmar reported.

Davar and other newspapers said Israeli leaders had decided to lower the profile of Israel's links with the apartheid regime by cancelling several cultural and sports delegations to South Africa.

Foreign Ministry Director-General Yossi Beilin said Saturday he told State Department officials in

Washington last week Israel "would not lag behind the policy of the United States and Europe and we must keep our word."

But Beilin, speaking on Israel television, noted that Israel has "a problem with South Africa because of the Jewish community there" which numbers an estimated 120,000 people.

Beilin said Sunday that the Foreign Ministry had undertaken a comprehensive examination of Israel's ties with South Africa, Israel Radio reported.

The radio also said the Israeli experts warned that South Africa was a valuable export market which Israel could not afford to lose.

Israel has a negative trade balance of more than \$100 million with South Africa, with 1985 exports totaling \$63.8 million, a drop of some 40 per cent from the previous year, compared with \$174.7 million worth of imports.

## Iranian reportedly attended White House meeting

NEW YORK (R) — Iranian arms dealer Manucher Ghorbanifar met a National Security Council official in an office on White House grounds in a 1985 meeting on arms sales to Iran, a U.S. television network said.

NBC News said a report by the Senate Intelligence Committee investigating the arms sales indicated Ghorbanifar was in Washington in November 1985 to attend a meeting on planning the final stages of Israel's second arms shipment to Iran.

Quoting its own unnamed source, NBC said the meeting was held in a conference room of the executive office building next door to the White House.

The Senate report said two Israeli arms dealers, Yacov Nimrodi and Al Schwimmer, and National Security Council (NSC) representative Michael Leven also attended, NBC reported.

A spokesman for the White House would not comment on the report. The spokesman said he could only repeat the White House call for the Senate committee to release its report publicly.

NBC said that by August 1986 the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) had its own Iranian contacts. It said White House, memo described one as a personal representative of Iran's speaker of the parliament.

It said the unnamed contact was flown to Washington last September for secret meetings with former NSC aide Lieutenant Colonel Oliver North and two CIA officials.

## Waite sees wife of missing Italian

BEIRUT (AP) — Anglican Church envoy Terry Waite met with the wife of a kidnapped Italian in Lebanon Sunday as his mission to free American and other foreign hostages was reported nearing an end.

Waite received Susan Molinari, wife of missing Italian businessman Alberto Molinari, for one hour at his beachside hotel in mainly Muslim west Beirut at mid-morning.

Mrs. Molinari, an Italian, emerged from the meeting in tears. She refused to talk to reporters. Waite, personal emissary of Archbishop of Canterbury Robert Runcie, also declined to comment.

Alberto Molinari, who worked in insurance and import-export for 20 years in Beirut, was abducted on Sept. 11, 1985. No group claimed responsibility.

## Lebanese militiamen tired of war, bad food, low pay and big rats

BEIRUT (R) — After almost 12 years of civil war, some of Lebanon's rank-and-file militiamen say they are tired of violence, low pay, bad food and rats as big as cats.

"We want to secure our future," said Karim Youssef, 25, who lost a leg in a recent skirmish. "For 11 years, fighting has been our daily occupation and we have no other skills."

Huge rats scurried about as he huddled with a group of militiamen behind a sand barricade he calls "home" in the shell-shattered ruins of what was once a glittering high-rise office block near Beirut's green line divide.

"You see, we have live Tom and Jerry shows," he said.

"Those rats are our companions because we have become undesirable in our own communities."

Lebanon's militias are private armies spawned in the chaos of civil war. Some proclaim political ideologies but others fight for religious sects.

No precise figures exist, but at least 50,000 armed men from more than 230 political parties and militias jostle for control of patches of territory and are seldom challenged by Lebanon's divided regular army.

Militiamen surveyed by Reuters expressed growing disillusionment with the prolonged sectarian conflict.

They see themselves as victims of the war, much the same as civilians who run the risk of car bombs, shelling and violence in the anarchy of the capital.

"We feel people are hostile to us," complained Walid Naem, 28. "Most of the time they don't even give us a lift when they see us in uniform."

Jamal, 23, said: "We try to mix with people and pretend to be gentle, calm and sociable, but our reaction to any slight annoyance is mostly violence and sometimes killing."

"We prefer to get back to our barracks and live together where we spent most of our youth with

others like us."

For Jamal, the bond with fellow-fighters was stronger than party allegiances in Lebanon's turbulent, shifting politics.

"We no longer care about politics, or who our leaders are, but if they ever declare that war is over, they will have to find us jobs and get us back into society," he said.

"Otherwise there would be a bloodbath."

Many young men unable to find jobs in Lebanon's shrinking economy join militias simply to support their families.

Most gunmen questioned by Reuters voiced fears about the economic crisis, saying their average wage of 2,500 Lebanese pounds (\$30) a month was barely enough to feed them.

"Food is bad and insufficient. Usually we buy some at our own expense. Sometimes we steal it," said one fighter who declined to give his name.

Some militias tend to be ill-disciplined and ill-trained. The main militias have considerable firepower, including tanks, artillery, multiple rocket-launchers and mortars.

The Muslim Amal militia, comprising Shiite fighters, is the largest with 12,000 men and allied to Syria. Formed in the early 1970s by Iranian-born Imam Musa Sadr, it is now led by lawyer Nabih Berri and dominant in southern Beirut and South Lebanon.

The Druze make up the hardcore of the Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) militia, which numbers around 7,000 and shares control of west Beirut with Amal. It is led by Walid Junblat and is regarded as the most formidable fighting force.

Across the sectarian divide, the Lebanese Forces militia controls Christian east Beirut and parts of the mountainous hinterland. It was welded together from the Falangist militias who fought in the 1975-76 civil war and is believed to have between 6,000 and 8,000 regulars.

The militia is now led by hardline anti-Syrian Samir Geagea, who ousted Elie Hobeika

early last year after Mr. Hobeika signed a peace treaty with the main Muslim militias.

The "green line" has become the traditional battlefield in downtown Beirut and frequent duels between rival militias with artillery, rockets and mortars have turned hundreds of buildings into bullet-scarred ruins where gunmen lurk.

Once-busy streets are now choked with weeds sprouting from shell craters. Crossfire rattles over a desolate eight-kilometre highway, formerly a vital link through the capital.

Civilians rarely venture near this no man's land, but for the young fighters entrenched there, shared misery and danger sometimes lead to fraternisation across the barricades.

"My friends and I received Christmas greetings on our walkie-talkies from our 'friendly enemies' in the militias we fight against," said Peter Haddad, 25, a Christian militiaman.

"Enemy fighters sometimes warn us to keep our heads down when they are about to start shooting," said another gunman who preferred to remain anonymous.

Periodic reconciliations between Falangist and opposition militia chiefs provide chances of direct contact for their men.

"Bodyguards eat and chat together when their leaders meet. They look like old friends," said a local journalist who covered reconciliation meetings on the "green line" last year.

Sociologist Mansour Tawfik warned of grave social consequences if Lebanon's war continued.

"Thousands of militiamen are still fighting for different causes, hundreds of leaders are struggling to solve problems that are insignificant compared to what might face them and Lebanon in the near future," he told Reuters.

"Gunmen are only the first harvest of what the war has planted in our people. They are a time bomb in our society, and I wonder if it (the war) was worth it."

## German reported kidnapped in Beirut

BONN (R) — Unidentified assailants have kidnapped a West German in Beirut, the Foreign Ministry in Bonn said Sunday.

It said in a statement that an anonymous caller telephoned the West German embassy in the Lebanese capital Saturday to say that the man was seized Saturday night.

The ministry did not identify the victim but two West German newspapers named him as Rudolf Cordes, a manager with the Frankfurt-based chemicals company Hoechst, in articles made available in advance of publication Monday.

The daily Die Welt said Cordes might have been seized in retaliation for the arrest by West German authorities last week of a Lebanese suspected of involvement in the hijacking of a Trans World Airlines plane to Beirut in June 1985.

The ministry said the kidnappers had made no demands for the man's release.

It said it had no further details about the incident and a crisis centre had been set up at the ministry to deal with the kidnapping.

The mass-circulation daily Bild said Cordes was seized shortly after arriving in Beirut on Saturday from Frankfurt and a witness had seen him being abducted near his hotel.

In Frankfurt, a spokesman for Hoechst said Cordes was on a business trip to Beirut. He refused to give further details.

He said the company would make a statement on Monday.

Die Welt said government sources in Bonn did not rule out a political motive for Cordes' kidnapping.

It said the embassy had warned West Germans living in Lebanon

to take extra care after customs officers at Frankfurt airport arrested the Lebanese on Tuesday.

The man, Mohammad Ali Hamadi, 22, was arrested after the officials found explosive methyl nitrate disguised as wine in his luggage. His fingerprints matched those of someone who took part in the 1985 hijacking.

Hamadi is believed to have been one of three Shiite Muslims who hijacked the TWA plane in June 1985 soon after it took off from Athens for Rome.

U.S. navy diver Robert Stethem was shot dead during the hijacking.

Most of the 153 passengers were released within a few days but 39 American men were held under threat of death for 17 days in Beirut until Lebanese militiamen escorted them to Damascus to be set free.

## Former Israeli officers 'arranged arms for contras'

TEGUCIGALPA (Agencies) — Former Israeli military officers living here helped arrange secret Israeli arms shipments to U.S.-backed Nicaraguan rebels, Honduran military sources say. The named Israelis denied the charges.

The sources, who spoke to Reuters Saturday on the understanding they were not to be named, said a former Israeli officer now managing an agricultural firm in Tegucigalpa had been the middleman for Israeli arms shipments via Honduras to the rebels, known as contras, since 1984.

The sources said an Israeli firm operating in Honduras, International Security and Defence Systems (ISDS), was linked to the arms shipments.

They identified Emil Saada, part owner and manager of Accensa and Shemesh Agrotech, as the middleman, and ISDS employee Yehuda Leitner as his aide.

Saada denied the allegation. "That is a lie. I believe I am being scapegoated by arms dealers who want to damage my reputation," he told Reuters.

Leitner also denied any role in arms trafficking. He said he worked for Saada in southern Honduras. "I'm not an arms trafficker, I'm a melon trafficker," he said.

But Saada said Leitner was not on his payroll. "He doesn't work for me. He works for ISDS," he said.

The Honduran military sources said the men became involved in arms dealing in 1984.

One of the largest shipments to Honduras arrived at Puerto Cortes in May, 1985, and contained AK-47 and G-3 assault rifles, SAM-7 anti-aircraft rockets, ammunition and mortars, a rebel source said.

It was for the Nicaraguan Democratic Force (NDF), the

largest rebel army in Honduras, a rebel source said.

According to one Honduran military officer, the Honduran military actively sought the aid of Israel as a private donor to the rebels along with Japan, Saudi Arabia and several South American nations after the U.S. Congress refused to renew aid to the rebels in 1984.

He said that then-military chief General Walter Lopez ordered officers to draw up a list of nations that would be willing to give sustained support to the rebels or a one-shot arms grant "to get them out of Honduras."

In Tel Aviv, senior government officials have warned the Israelis involved in the Iran arms deal to stay away from the United States or risk being summoned to testify before Congress, Israel Radio reported Sunday.

The report said the warning was made recently to arms dealer Yacov Nimrodi.

The radio, reporting from Washington, also said Israel had told the United States it would allow the questioning of the Israeli by questionnaires or in personal interviews to be conducted here.

The matter was raised in Washington last week by the director-general of the Israeli Foreign Ministry, Yossi Beilin, in talks with the head of the Senate committee investigating the affair, Daniel Inouye, the report said.

Another news report said Israeli officials were investigating whether Amiram Nir, Israel's key troubleshooter in the affair, offered Saudi millionaire Adnan Khashoggi a financial guarantee from the Israeli government for his investments in the arms operation.

The daily Hadashot reported that Nir accompanied Khashoggi on several meetings with international businessmen to seek financing for the arms deal, Hadashot reported.

## Former Turkish premier faces lifetime political ban

ANKARA (R) — Former Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit said Sunday he would lose his political rights for life unless he won an appeal against a court conviction.

Under the constitution, anyone sentenced to a total of one year in jail forfeits the right to stand for public office for life, even if a pardon is later granted.

A court in the Western town of Bornova sentenced Mr. Ecevit to 11 months and 20 days in jail for violating a provisional article of the constitution and a political ban imposed on hundreds of politicians after the military took power in 1980.

Mr. Ecevit, three times prime minister in the 1970s, had been sentenced to nine months in jail soon after the military coup.

"If the Bornova court's decision is approved by the high court of appeal, I shall be deprived of political rights for life," Mr. Ecevit told Reuters.

He said public opinion had focused largely on article four of the constitution restricting the political rights of former party leaders for 10 years.

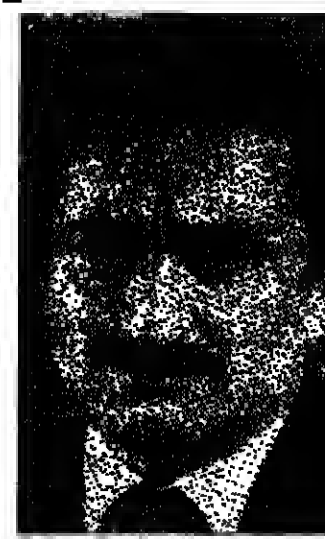
"Yet there are 'under-the-table' restrictions affecting all citizens among the other articles of the constitution, one of which is such a ban for life," he said.

Diplomats in Ankara said the Bornova court decision could have serious repercussions on Turkey's relations with Western Europe.

"With this decision, the Turkish establishment has shot itself in the foot," one diplomat said.

Turkey, criticised in the West for record on human rights issues, has restored ties with the European Parliament's Socialist group and says it will apply for full membership of the European Community this year.

"It will make it difficult for Turkey to sustain its argument that it is a democratic country, if



Bulent Ecevit

former leaders are kept away from politics," the diplomat said.

About 100 law suits have been filed against Mr. Ecevit over speeches he made at rallies of the Democratic Left Party (DLP), run by his wife Rahsan, during a campaign for parliamentary by-elections last September.

"It has become a full-time job for me to deal with them," Mr. Ecevit said. "Although some courts have acquitted me, most law suits are still pending."

He said the main argument in the suits against him was that his speeches expressed support for the DLP and his main defence was that "laws made it compulsory for me to vote for a party which in effect I have to support."

He added: "An interesting argument against me in the Bornova court's decision is that I travelled together with the chairman of the party, who happens to be my wife."

"I stressed that I shall continue accompanying my wife in her travels so long as I am not in prison. This is not a matter which may concern the constitution, the laws or the courts."

## TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION Tel. 77311119	21:00	News Summary
PROGRAMME ONE	21:05	Evening Show Cont.
15:30	21:10	News Summary
15:35	21:15	Evening Show Cont.
16:05	21:20	News Summary
16:10	21:25	Evening Show Cont.
17:10	21:30	Evening Show Cont.
17:15	21:35	Close down
18:30		Local panel
19:20		Programme on the Armed Forces
19:50		Programme review and varieties
20:00		News in Arabic
20:30		Message from Oman
20:40		Arabic series
21:40		Local comedy
22:00		Tomorrow's programmes
22:05		Arabic series
22:10		News summary in Arabic
23:10		Arabic varieties
23:40		Close down
PROGRAMME TWO		
18:00		Aujourd'hui la vie
19:00		News in French
19:15		Sport magazine (French)
19:30		News in Hebrew
19:45		Magazine Zero One
20:00		News in Arabic
20:30		No Place Like Home
21:10		Sandokan (mini series)
22:00		News in English
22:30		The Mugs
RADIO JORDAN 855 KHz. AM & 99 KHz. FM partly on 95.60 KHz. SW Tel. 77411-19		
07:00		Light Music
07:30		News
08:00		Morning Show
08:30		News Summary
09:00		Just a Minute
10:00		Follow the Wing
10:30		News Summary
11:00		Spectrum
11:30		News Summary
12:00		Pop Session Cont.
12:30		News Bulletin
13:00		News Bulletin
13:30		News Bulletin
14:00		Couquet Hour
14:30		News Summary
15:00		News Summary
15:30		News Summary
16:00		News Summary
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21:00		News Summary
21:30		News Summary
22:00		News Summary
22:30		News Summary
23:00		News Summary
23:30		News Summary
24:00		Evening Show

## WHAT'S GOING ON

# TODAY'S EVENTS

## EXHIBITIONS

- \* A painting exhibition entitled: "On the Banks of Jordan" at the Jordan National Gallery, Jabal Lweideh (until Jan. 23).
- \* An exhibition of photographs entitled "La Ville" at the French Cultural Centre (until Jan. 29).
- \* An art exhibition by Sa'ad Ali at the Housing Bank Centre Gallery.
- \* An exhibition of paintings by Ali Amman, at the Ali Art Gallery, Jabal Amman, First Circle (until Jan. 19).
- \* An exhibition of folkloric dolls by Syrian artist Ummula Alkhaty at the Royal Cultural Centre (until Jan. 27).

## VIDEO

\* "Claude Debussy" at 4:00 p.m. at the French Cultural Centre.

## CULTURAL CENTRES

Royal Cultural Centre ..	tel. 6610267
American Centre ..	644371
American Centre Library ..	641520
British Council ..	6361478
French Cultural Centre ..	637009
Goethe Institute ..	641993
Soviet Cultural Centre ..	642403
Spanish Cultural Centre ..	634049
Turkish Cultural Centre ..	639777
Haya Arts Centre ..	665195
Husseini Youth City ..	667181/6
Y.W.C.A. ..	641793
Y.W.M.C.A. ..	642551
Amman Municipal Library ..	637111
University of Jordan Library ..	643555

## MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also mummies from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 631760.

Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10.00 a.m. - 4.00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.

## Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, medical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 637169.

## SERVICE CLUBS

Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m.

Lions Philadelpia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Amman Hotel, 7.30 p.m.

Philadelpia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m.

Katary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the International Hotel, 2.00 p.m.

Royal Automobile Club, Jabal Amman, Eighth Circle. Tel. 815261, 815410.

## CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Amman, Tel. 634590.

Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabal Lweideh, Tel. 637440.

De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Hussein, Tel. 661757.

Ternarsets Church (Roman Catholic), Jabal Lweideh, mass in Italian language, meet every Sunday at 5:30 p.m. Tel. 622566.

St. George Church (Greek Orthodox) Abbad, Tel. 623544.

Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabal Amman, Tel. 678906.

American Catholic Church Astrafich, Tel. 771331.

American Orthodox Church Astrafich, Tel. 773261.

St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Astrafich, Tel. 771761.

Amman International Church (Inter-denominational): Meets at Southern Baptist School in Smeisani, Tel. 677334.

Evangelical Eastern Church, Jabal Amman, 6th Circle, (Rev. N. Smir), Tel. 811295.

Rainbow Congregation (International, Interdenominational) meets in the Church of the Redeemer, Jabal Amman, Tel. 606974.

## PRAYER TIMES

05:10	.....	Fajr
06:33	.....	(Sunrise) Duh
11:45	.....	Dhuhr
14:38	.....	'Asr
18:22	.....	Maghreb

## FOR THE TRAVELLER

# QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

This information is supplied by The Royal Jordanian information department at the Queen Alia International Airport tel. (08) 53200- where it should always be verified.

## ARRIVALS ROYAL JORDANIAN FLIGHTS (Terminal 1)

09:00	Agaba (RJ)
09:20	Cairo (RJ)
09:25	Jeddah (RJ)
09:30	Muscat, Dubai (RJ)
09:35	Damascus (RJ)
10:00	Abu Dhabi, Kuwait (RJ)
17:00	Lamaca (RJ)
17:20	Cairo (RJ)
18:05	Casablanca, Madrid (RJ)
18:05	Bangkok (RJ)
01:00	Baghdad (RJ)

## OTHER FLIGHTS (Terminal 2)

07:55	Cairo (MS)
09:20	Sana'a (LF)
12:50	Bahrain (GP)
13:30	Kuwait (MS)
13:45	Bahrain (MS)
18:30	Baghdad (IA)

## DEPARTURES ROYAL JORDANIAN FLIGHTS (Terminal 1)

06:45	Agaba (RJ)
11:30	Fazir (RJ)
11:45	Vienna, Chicago, Los Angeles (RJ)
12:15	Frankfurt, Copenhagen (RJ)
13:00	Lamaca (RJ)
13:30	Cairo (RJ)
20:30	Bahrain, Doha (RJ)
20:45	Abu Dhabi, Dubai (RJ)
20:50	Kuwait, Doha (RJ)
21:00	Baghdad (RJ)
21:00	Jeddah (RJ)
21:15	Cairo (RJ)

## OTHER FLIGHTS (Terminal 2)

06:40	Damascus, Athens (OA)
07:30	Istanbul (TK)
08:20	Cairo (MS)
18:10	Frankfurt (LF)
14:00	Bahrain, Doha (GP)
15:00	Kuwait (KU)
19:30	Baghdad (IA)

# MARITIME TRAFFIC

Regular-line ships docking at Aqaba port:

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- Goehstadt
- Katya Zelenko

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## WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

Fair weather with high clouds and southeasterly moderate winds may be expected. In Aqaba, the winds will be northerly moderate and calm seas.

	Min./max. temp.
Ammann	4/18
Agaba	9/25
Deserts	3/20
Jordan Valley	10/22

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 19, Aqaba 26. Humidity readings: Amman 34 per cent, Aqaba 19 per cent.

## MONEY EXCHANGE

	Sunday rates
Local currency rates in JLS	
Belgian franc	87.1/ 88.1
Dutch guilder	160.0/ 162.1
French franc	54/ 54.5
Indian Rs.	25.4/ 25.6
Japanese yen (for 100)	218.9/ 220.8
Swedish crown	50.5/ 50.9
Swiss franc	215.3/ 218.1
U.K. sterling pound	505.6/ 511.5
U.S. dollar	332.9/ 335.4
U. S. dollar	181.3/ 183.8



## Long-term project to line Desert Highway with trees gets underway

KARAK (Petra) — A project to plant trees along the Desert Highway, linking Amman with the port city of Aqaba, began on Sunday with a ceremony attended by Minister of Agriculture Marwan Hmoud and ministry officials.

The ceremony, held at Qatraneh near Karak, was addressed by Dr. Mukhlis Ammarin, director of the Karak Agriculture Department, who reviewed his department's activities and programmes. Dr. Ammarin said that the first stage entails planting trees along an 11-kilometre stretch of the road, with six trees being planted on each side all along the line.

The minister, the governor of Karak Salem Al Qudah, Under Secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture Salem Al Lawzi, directors of government departments and representatives of the armed forces and Qatraneh municipality were among those taking part in the tree-planting ceremony.

Mr. Hmoud later said that the whole length of the road from Qatraneh to Aqaba will be planted with trees in implementation of provisions in the Ministry of Agriculture's five-year development plan and in a bid to stem desertification.

The Desert Highway is a vital lifeline for the Jordanian economy, linking the northern parts with the southern regions of the Kingdom, and it is a route taken by pilgrims to Mecca and tourists going to Aqaba and the southern regions of the country.

the minister said. He said that it is hoped that the Ministry of Public Works, local municipal authorities and provincial governors as well as the Water Authority of Jordan will help the Ministry of Agriculture carry out this important project.

According to the minister, the project will affect the governorates of Amman, Karak and Tafila and the Aqaba region, along a length of 330 kilometres. Each governorate will plant trees along the stretch of road passing through their region but only along a stretch of 10 kilometres as a first stage, Mr. Hmoud explained.

He said that next year, a longer stretch will be covered with trees and the whole project should be completed by 1990. Trees to be planted along the road are types which can endure dry climatic conditions, but the Departments of Agriculture will supervise their growth and will continually water the young trees.

### Arbor Day celebrations continue

In Ma'an, Arbor Day celebrations were held in the presence of Mr. Hmoud who started a tour of the southern regions of the country on Sunday. Speeches were made on the occasion and the minister said that the Ministry of Agriculture is giving special attention to the Ma'an area to help it deal with the desertification problem. He said that during his tour he will be

meeting with farmers and local officials to acquaint himself with the agricultural situation in the region and to discuss planting fruit trees in highland areas.

Other regions celebrating Arbor Day on Sunday were Ruseifa, where 5,000 saplings were planted, and Tafila where representatives of various organisations took part in tree planting activities.

In Mafraq, Arbor Day celebrations were held on Sunday at the public gardens. Dr. Tawfiq Momani, director of the Mafraq Agriculture Department, made a speech on the occasion and announced that in 1986 half a million fruit and forest trees were planted by his department on 12,000 dunums of land in addition to 6,000 kilometres of roads around the city of Mafraq. The Mafraq Agriculture Department plans to plant more trees during 1987 and will also carry out work on conserving soil and preventing the encroachment of desert on arable land, Dr. Momani said.

Mr. Abdullah Bassous, the city's mayor, said that the municipality in cooperation with the Department of Agriculture will plant 12,000 trees in the Mafraq region during the current season. Mafraq Governor Fayez Abbadi and other local officials took part in planting trees at the site of the public garden which is 378 dunums in area.

In Irbid, it was announced that the main Arbor Day celebration will be held on Jan. 25 at the housing estate of Yarmouk University.

## Students hit by car take tawjihi examinations from hospital beds

By Elia Nasrallah  
Jordan Times Staff Writer

AMMAN — Two out of eight female students who were knocked down by a speeding car in Jabal Luweibdeh on Saturday were undergoing treatment at Luzmilla Hospital on Sunday and were expected to remain there for some time, according to a hospital spokeswoman. She told the Jordan Times that the two girls, Ardisis 'Kojan' and Gbada Dababneh were suffering from a broken leg and a fracture in the pelvis. A third girl, Bushra Muhammad, was discharged on Sunday morning after receiving treatment for a leg injury, the

spokeswoman said. She said that the eight girls, aged between 16 and 18 years of age, were on their way to their tawjihi examination hall when the car hit them. The accident was believed to have occurred only 10 minutes before the start of the examination session and the Ministry of Education, which is supervising the general examination, immediately sent women teachers to the hospital with question and answer sheets for the injured students.

According to the spokeswoman, five of the injured girls were discharged shortly after receiving treatment at the hospital's outpatient department

and went back to their examinations, but the other three had to take the examination from their hospital beds.

The injured students will not be given a special treatment by the Ministry of Education in view of their condition. Asked by the Jordan Times to comment on the situation, the ministry's Director of Examinations Ahmad Taqisaid that the girls in hospital were being provided with all means enabling them to take the examination, and if necessary people would write the answers for them. He stated that their papers will be 'checked' exactly as the rest of their colleagues.

## Antiquities director inspects restoration work, reviews security measures at Jerash

AMMAN (J.T.) — Department of Antiquities Director Adnan Al Hadidi Sunday paid a visit to the Greco-Roman city of Jerash and inspected restoration work being carried out in the ancient city.

Dr. Hadidi and local officials discussed measures to be taken in order to provide greater protection for the antiquities, artefacts and statues on the archaeological site. He said walls and barbed wire fences would be erected around the whole site.

Dr. Hadidi's visit follows the theft of a statue of a lion's head from Jerash. The stolen head has now been retrieved and the thieves apprehended by the police. According to Dr. Hadidi, the head of the statue had been

sawn off and transferred to a small van using wooden beams and ropes. Two brothers in their forties were implicated in the theft.

### Plan to include Jerash on UNESCO listing

According to Dr. Hadidi, his department is now preparing to register the city of Jerash on a list of international cultural sites of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO).

He also announced the appointment of Mr. Ali Mousa Saleh as inspector general of Jerash antiquities to replace Mrs. A'ideh Naghawi.

## Zarqa reviews development projects in its five-year plan

ZARQA (Petra) — Projects that have been carried out or those still underway in Zarqa Governorate were reviewed on Sunday during a meeting held under the chairmanship of acting governor Khaled Al Bawaliz. The major speakers at the meeting were Mr. Bawaliz, Dr. Abdul Ilah Abu Ayyash, director of the Zarqa region development department, and Mr. Mahmoud Qatameh, representative of the Ministry of Planning.

The meeting reviewed a report on development projects which indicated that out of a total of 109 projects to be implemented within

the five-year plan, 59 are currently underway and JD 30 million have been spent on part of these projects in the past year.

The report said JD 10 million were spent on social and industrial sectors in the past year, JD 422,000 on health schemes, JD 2,666 million on education represented mainly in the construction of schools, JD 11,000 on Awqaf projects and JD 3.3 million on government and public buildings.

The meeting also reviewed problems and difficulties impeding the implementation of projects.

## Hawamdeh leaves for general conference on Arab contracting

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Public Works Mahmoud Al Hawamdeh left for Casablanca on Sunday at the head of a delegation to take part in the second general conference of the Arab Contractors Federation (ACF), due to open today.

During its three day-meeting, the conference will review reports on the federation's administrative and financial performance and will also study a request from the Egyptian contractors union to join the federation. It will also draw up future plans for the federation.

During the conference, the Jordanian delegation will take part in seminar on contracting and will submit a working paper dealing with the Arab contracting business in general.

The conference is being attended by delegations representing contractors unions in most Arab states, including Jordan which is represented by a 25-member team led by Mr. Ali Abul Ragheb, president of the Jordanian Contractors Association.

## Jordan takes part in seminar on informatics and computers

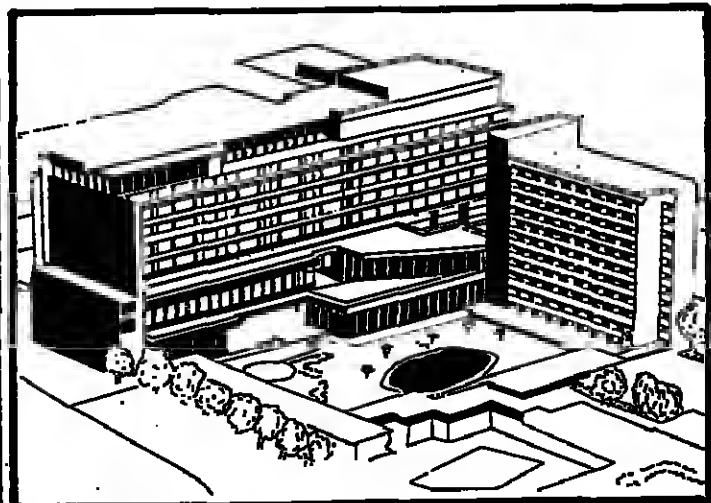
AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan has taken part in a symposium on educational informatics and the employment of computers which was held by the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation in Rabat over the past week.

Dr. Mohammad Rajab Al Jabiri from the Ministry of Higher Education, who represented Jordan in the meeting, said that delegates from Arab countries discussed the experiments of Jordan, Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and Bahrain in the employment of computers in the educational process. They also reviewed plans submitted by Britain, Belgium, the United States and Morocco as applied in their schools and another scheme implemented by Ohio University in the United States and another

applied in elementary schools in France.

The symposium recommended that schools in the Islamic world introduce computers and help students learn about modern technology, according to Dr. Jabiri. He said that the symposium recommended that teams of experts be formed in each country to work out programmes for computers and to provide information to schools. The participants also called on Arab states to try to benefit from the experiences of advanced countries in this respect.

Taking part in the week-long symposium were delegates from 20 Islamic countries, five European nations and four regional and international organisations.



## Hotel completes first stage of modernisation programme

AMMAN (J.T.) — The first stage of refurbishing and modernising the Jordan Intercontinental Hotel in Amman has been completed, according to an announcement issued by the hotel's management. The announcement said that the first stage entailed plastering and painting two facades of the new annex in white and covering the other two facades with stone to match the architectural style of Amman.

Mr. Jubrail Khawam, the hotel's general manager, said that the Jordan Hotels and Tourism Company which owns the hotel, is

now making final preparations for embarking on an integrated project to modernise the whole old building and to improve its services to clients and guests and to maintain the highest international standards.

Mr. Khawam said that the modernisation process provides for redecorating and furnishing rooms and suites in the old building, replacing the old lifts with new ones, and an all-round refurbishing of the dining hall and all other utilities. Work on the modernisation programme is expected to start in the coming few months.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### India to negotiate mineral purchases

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan and India are currently holding contacts for signing an agreement between them under which India will import JD 11 million worth of Jordanian phosphates, potash and fertilisers. Prime Minister Zaid Rifai has set up a negotiation committee for this purpose.

### Japanese economy team due Tuesday

AMMAN (Petra) — A Japanese economic delegation is due here on Tuesday for a three-day visit to Jordan. The delegation members will meet Jordanian officials in charge of the economic sector and acquaint themselves with the economic climate in the Kingdom with special attention to prospects for investments. The delegation, which represents various economic sectors in Japan, will meet Jordanian businessmen and visit the Sahab Industrial City.

### Lawzi receives U.S. ambassador

AMMAN (Petra) — Upper House of Parliament Speaker Ahmad Al Lawzi on Sunday received U.S. Ambassador in Amman Paul Boeker. The current situation in the region as well as bilateral relations were reviewed during the meeting.

### ICRC president to visit Jordan

AMMAN (Petra) — The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) President Alexander Hay is due here on Feb. 3 part of a tour which will take him to Jordan, Iraq, Lebanon and Egypt during which he will examine the ICRC activities in these countries. During his visit to Jordan, the ICRC president will meet the chairman of the Jordan National Red Crescent Society (JNRCS) Ahmad Abu Qoura, who is also the president of the International Red Cross Standing Commission for discussions on existing ICRC-JNRCS cooperation.

### Ministry to take part in Saudi trade fair

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Industry and Trade will take part in a trade exhibition scheduled to be held in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, on Feb. 7. The exhibition will last for five days.

### Haj Hassan reviews relations with Egypt

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Labour and Social Development Khaled Al Haj Hassan on Sunday received Egyptian Ambassador in Amman Ehab Wahbeh. The two sides discussed bilateral relations and existing cooperation between the two countries, especially in the labour field.

### JEA completes load management study

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Jordan Electricity Authority (JEA) has recently completed an important technical study on load management with the aim of reducing electric energy generating costs through improving the performance of electrical systems, distributing loads economically and increasing the reliability and efficiency of electrical systems. The study, the first of its kind, was conducted by a joint team from the JEA, the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, the Jordan Electric Power Company (JEPCO), the Irbid District Electricity Company (IDECO) in cooperation with a team of U.S. experts and engineers.

## Dakhqan urges more attention to Arab maritime operations

AMMAN (Petra) — The Arab Nation pays about \$9,000 million annually to transport in-coming and out-going goods and for this reason Arab countries ought to give far more attention to the development of their maritime transport operations and vessels, Minister of Transport Ahmad Dakhqan said here Sunday in a speech read out on his behalf by Mr. Yasser Tal, director of the Jordan National Shipping Lines (JNSL).

Addressing a three-day meeting of the general assembly of the Arab Federation of Shipping (AFS), the minister said that Arab maritime fleets play a totally "insignificant role" in world-wide maritime operations, but that Arab countries greatly rely on goods imported from other nations. This federation has a hefty responsibility to unify Arab countries' efforts to promote their maritime transport facilities for transporting goods and passengers within the Arab area and between the Arab World and other nations, the minister continued. He said that maritime transport is an integral part of the Arab economy and therefore ought to be given all attention by concerned authorities in the Arab World. The federation

has been cooperating with Arab countries, and with firms and shipping lines in the Arab World, he noted.

If the maritime transport in the Arab World is exploited to the full, employment could be found for at least half a million Arabs, and the Arab World's shipments of goods into and out of the Arab World could be met, he said. An efficient maritime transport system could pay for the purchase of vessels which could be used to serve Arab trade and to operate between Arab ports, the minister added.

The three-day meeting will discuss an annual report on the federation's activities in 1985 and 1986 and a plan of action for the coming year as well as its general

budget.

The Arab Federation of Shipping meeting in Amman coincides with a current controversy in the local press over a recent Central Bank of Jordan circular confining all maritime shipping via Aqaba port to the JNSL.

The Central Bank wants all public and private sector operations to conform to these instructions, but critics contend that as long as the JNSL has an insufficient number of vessels to carry out all the operations and since a great deal of shipping is being done through foreign vessels any way there is no need for this new protectionist measure. The critics maintain that by abiding by the Central Bank instructions both the private and the public sectors will be paying foreign vessels which are the real beneficiaries of these operations.

Critics also say that the private sector in Jordan should have the right to opt for vessels or shipping lines which offer a far cheaper cost rate for transporting goods to and from Jordan and instead they propose the payment of a nominal toll to the JNSL.

## Arab countries ahead of UNICEF schedule for 80% immunisation by 1990

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Most Arab countries are ahead of schedule in terms of attaining the universal immunisation campaign targeted for 1990, a project initiated by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) which aims to immunise at least 80 per cent of the world's children by the end of the pioneering programme.

According to UNICEF Regional Director Richard Reid, who has just ended a tour of several Arab countries, some states in the region have the potential to meet the target before schedule due to a high level of public awareness and government cooperation.

Oman has witnessed substantial progress in providing protection against measles which is one of the six major childkillers, the other five being polio, diphtheria, whooping cough, tuberculosis and tetanus. "In fact, Oman had only

10 measles cases over the past three-and-a-half months whilst four to five thousand cases per month used to be reported up to early 1986," Mr. Reid told an informal press briefing on Sunday after his recent visit to Oman and Egypt.

Mr. Reid said he expected that Oman would achieve remarkable progress immunisation against communicable diseases and combating dehydration resulting from diarrhoea.

In Egypt, Mr. Reid and UNICEF Executive Director James Grant made field visits to UNICEF programmes and held talks with Egyptian government officials.

Mr. Grant was received by Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak who said that his country expected that on July 23, 1987, Egypt's national day, the country would reach the international immunisation target.

With 59 million people, the

most densely populated Arab country has the potential to achieve its target before schedule due to the country's high public awareness. Moreover, Egypt is considered a geographically manageable country, Mr. Reid added.

### Visits to Algeria, Morocco

Mr. Reid and Mr. Grant are expected to leave on Monday for Algeria and Morocco during which they are scheduled to hold contacts with high ranking government officials. Their talks there will focus on the best means to arrive at the highest immunisation rate in the shortest possible time, Mr. Reid added.

Following their visit to the two North African countries, Mr. Reid and Mr. Grant are due to fly to Geneva to attend the meeting of the joint committee on health policy, which will be held jointly with the World Health Organisation (WHO).

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Arr. Heathrow	1335	0705	0705
LONDON TO AMMAN	TUE	THU	SUN
Dep. Heathrow	1515	1345	1400
Arr. Amman	0030*	0150*	0200*

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## Every trick in the book

IRAQI Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yassin Ramadan expressed the feelings of millions of Arabs when he described as immoral the U.S. act of supplying Iran with weapons and Iraq with misleading intelligence information in order to ensure the continuation of the war and use the Iranian threat to pressure the Gulf states into accepting U.S. intervention and the setting up of an American military base in the Gulf region. That the U.S. would use every trick in the book to return Iran to the American camp was not a big surprise to many, and particularly the Iraqis, right from the beginning. But what is surprising and indeed immoral is for the U.S. to go as far as dealing with sponsors of international terrorism, supplying them with weapons, and then providing their enemy with false information. If such examples of U.S.-Iranian cooperation and coordination are not enough to convince the parties which still give Tehran the benefit of the doubt, one need not go any further than seeing the pivotal role of Israel in the whole Iran scandal in its true perspective. It must be remembered that Israeli officials during the time of Prime Minister Shimon Peres actively played the role of broker between Washington and Tehran and led the U.S. policy makers, from U.S. President Ronald Reagan down, a merry dance along the path of cooperation and duplicity between the parties of the infamous tripartite alliance.

It would be an understatement to say merely that the U.S. had lost credibility in our region. The U.S. has also lost respect and friends. When Iraqi officials now disclose that the misleading information about Iranian troop movements, which the special intelligence unit set up at the U.S. Embassy in Baghdad had supplied to the Iraqis, had led to the loss of Fao Island near the Kuwaiti frontier, they are in effect shedding light on U.S. intentions and interests in our region. What is even more relevant and disturbing for us in this region of the world is that the U.S. has shown its true colours and has decisively chosen to reduce the number of its true friends in the Middle East in such a manipulating and underhand way.

### ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

#### Al Ra'i: Jordan's drive angers Israel

THE Israelis and their allies have been deeply concerned over Jordan's diplomatic moves in Europe and the King's drive to develop the European stand with a view to fully accepting the idea of an international conference to bring peace to the Middle East. Israel's angry reaction to the King's successes was obvious in the anti-Jordanian propaganda campaign it has been launching lately as a means of obstructing all efforts that can lead to the convening of such a conference. The new malicious campaigns against Jordan are not the first to be launched by Israel and definitely will not be the last, because they are aimed at forcing Jordan to abandon its pan-Arab causes and its national stands. Jordan will never substitute the idea of the conference with bilateral talks that can only lead to partial solutions for the Palestine problem and will never give up the drive to rally support of the international community for convening the proposed conference which the Arabs hope will find a lasting solution for the Arab-Israeli conflict. Jordan has also reiterated that it will not act for the PLO or serve as an agent for the Palestinian people in any negotiations for peace and therefore Jordan will never be affected by Zionist campaigns and will continue to call for the participation of the PLO and all concerned parties in negotiations for a lasting settlement.

#### Al Dustour: U.N. calls for war end

THE United Nations Security Council Friday renewed its call for an end to the Gulf war and expressed concern over the recent escalation in the fighting and fear over the possible spread of the war to new regions and the shelling of civilian targets. The statement which was supported by all 15 members of the council followed a similar statement by the United Nations secretary general in which he called for an urgent meeting of the council at the foreign ministers level to find an end for the conflict. It is good to see world nations awakening to the sounds of guns and appalled at the huge loss of life in the Gulf region, but words and statements are not enough to end the bloodshed. The Security Council has a major role to play specially as it now hears Tehran openly declaring its intention of occupying another country's territory. The tragic situation in the region and the dangerous escalation of the fighting ought to prompt the international community to take serious action and more realistic steps than merely issuing statements to end the conflict. In addition, we believe the Arab countries have a special responsibility in the face of Iran's continued aggression on an Arab state. They should extend all possible help to Iraq and repel aggression directed on Arab territory.

#### Sawt Al Shaab: Peace for the holy land

KING Hussein's meeting with Pope John Paul II at the Vatican was part of the drive for establishing peace in the holy land in general and the holy city of Jerusalem in particular. We realise that the Vatican is well aware of the situation in the occupied Arab territory and the condition of Islamic and Christian shrines under occupation; and no one can deny the role that the Vatican can play to end the sufferings of the Palestinian people. We are quite confident that what the Pope heard from the King about the situation in our region and his call for a lasting peace remains the main objective of the Holy See in our part of the world because the Palestinian land is holy for all religions. We are sure that the Vatican will continue to play a major role in spreading peace and affection among people of the world and call for an end to all forms of conflicts and violence. Therefore, we urge the Vatican to help re-establish the rights of the Palestinians because the city of Jerusalem must remain under the domination of racist elements that are hostile to humanity. No one can accept occupation of the holy land where the Israelis continue their drive to demolish Arab homes and violate the sanctity of holy places.

# Give Iran ideas on peace not weapons

By Dr. Waleed Sa'di

THE idea of convening a meeting by the permanent members of the U.N. Security Council on the foreign ministerial level as a prelude to a general meeting of the whole Security Council to deal with the Gulf war between Iran and Iraq offers the most operational concept yet to stop that war. Neither the Non-Aligned Conference, nor the Organisation of Islamic Countries have the means or leverage with the warring states, especially Iran, to persuade the two countries to stop the fighting. Both organisations have made in fact many attempts in the past to stop the war, but they were all in vain. Their performance in the future is not likely to change much for two fundamental reasons.

First of all, neither organisation wants to take on the war issue with the prerequisite degree of political will to make any difference in the final analysis. It will be noticed from the performances of the two organisations that, by and large the participants sufficed themselves by making pious remarks or pleas in a style true to their respective forums. One senses that most of the members of the two organisations think and feel that the best course to take on the issue of the war is to take a neutral stand, coupled with the ordinary and routine calls for an end to the bleeding between the two countries. It appears that most of the membership have not yet made a definitive determination about the guilt and innocence of the parties to conflict in spite of the records of the respective warring countries since the inception of the armed conflict between them. In a nut shell, the two organisations have not chosen yet to bite into the issue of the war in a sincere and determined manner.

Secondly, the members of the two organisations lack the material leverage with Iran to make a difference one way or another. After all, the war machine of Iran is not dependent on any country member of either organisation. On the economic front, one finds the unfortunate situation where most of the member states of both organisations are trading with the warring countries on equal terms as if there is not, in relative terms, a guilty party and an innocent party.

On the basis of the foregoing, it would be overly optimistic to expect the forthcoming OIC summit in Kuwait to offer an operational formula to effectively stop the war. It is indeed perplexing to note that many Islamic countries are pinning their

hopes on the OIC to find the secret, and magic formula to end the fighting. Of course, I hope that my assessment of the prospects of finding a solution to the Gulf war within the OIC would turn out to be all wrong and overly pessimistic; there is nothing more than any man or woman on this earth wants than to see the OIC succeed where it had failed before.

But for the meeting of the permanent members of the U.N. Security Council on the foreign ministerial level to succeed, it is incumbent on them individually and collectively to accept the proposition that the war issue lies squarely within the jurisdiction of the United Nations. The war issue is clearly an issue which threatens international peace and security. The permanent members of the Security Council have thus far perpetrated a gross act of negligence for opting thus far to stay effectively aloof from the conflict and refrain from taking a decisive action on it, despite its magnitude and dimensions. But better late than never, and now is the time for the permanent members to become seized with the situation in the Gulf in a serious and determined manner. Naturally, whatever action the permanent members decide to take on the Gulf war, it must be presented to the whole membership of the Security Council for final adoption as an enforceable resolution. And, as the permanent members of the Security Council would be represented by their respective foreign ministers, it would be likewise necessary to have the rest of the members of the Security Council represented by their respective foreign ministers.

Needless to say, the war machines of the warring countries are directly dependent on the governments of the permanent members of the Security Council. All the sophisticated weaponry and high technology necessary to keep the war going till this date come basically from those countries and, therefore, the key to the whole issue of war lies squarely in the hands of the governments of the permanent members of the Security Council. All is needed is a demonstration of collective political will and a determination on their part, individually and collectively, to enforce their resolution with sincerity and honesty.

One needs to press the point about sincerity and honesty in view of the shocking and startling revelations about the Iran arms deal. At a time when the U.S. government professed to be solidly behind the

international efforts to stop the war in the Gulf, and charged that Iran was specially responsible for the continuation of the war because of its repeated rejection of all the proposals submitted in various international and regional fora, one is aghast to discover that the U.S. was concurrently selling effective and decisive weaponry to Iran, thus causing the war to continue till this date. But, the most demonic duplicity committed by the U.S. government in this context can be found in the most startling revelation yet; to wit, that the U.S. intelligence agencies were providing the two warring countries, Iraq and Iran, with doctored satellite information with a view to keep the war efforts of both countries continuing until this very minute. It is unbelievable that a superpower would use its sophisticated means to prolong the killing for so long in order to serve its shortsighted national interests. The literally hundreds of thousands killed already on both sides should be accounted for at some time in the future. Their blood will be remembered much after it dries, and all those countries which effectively prolonged it, whether directly or indirectly, must be held answerable and accountable by the international community.

Accordingly, for the U.N. Security Council to succeed in its efforts to end the Gulf war, it is incumbent on the permanent members to lay their cards on the negotiation table. It is unconscionable for any government to discover that its right hand is not aware of what its left hand is doing. To assure operational success, the foreign ministers of the permanent members of the Security Council must become privy to all aspects of their respective governments policies and actions vis-a-vis the war.

Time is short and running out very fast for decisive action to be taken on the Gulf war. As it is widely reported that Iran will initiate its main offensive against Iraq early in the spring, the U.N. Security Council must proceed forthwith to adopt its action to arrest any future offensives by Iran before they take place. Now is the time to convene the permanent members of the Security Council and now is the time to stop the bleeding in the Gulf. To paraphrase the words of the secretary-general of the United Nations, Iran and Iraq need operational ideas not weapons. This wise admonition applies in particular to Iran which refuses to abide by the resolutions of the international community.

## Turkey faces challenge of Muslim fundamentalists

By Paul Bolding  
 Reuters

ANKARA — Turkey faced a major challenge this weekend from Muslim fundamentalists seeking an end to curbs on religious expression.

Rallying around Necmettin Erbakan, an ultra-conservative former deputy prime minister now banned from party politics, several thousand men demonstrated in Istanbul on Friday, some calling for the return of sharia — Islamic law.

They were protesting against a ban imposed last month on women students covering their heads in Islamic fashion while on campus, an issue which has sparked a string of protests and a major public debate over the role of Islam.

To many moderate Turks the scene in newspaper photographs, with lines of crash-helmeted police holding back demonstrators, recalled the late 1970s when more than 5,000 people died in a wave of religious and political violence.

"My God, it's happening again," one Ankara woman said. An Istanbul man in his 20s, seeing a picture of Erbakan surrounded by bearded men, some in turbans, said: "It looks just like Iran."

Police said they detained seven people for leading an unauthorised demonstration, two of whom were Iranians.

Fundamentalists say the ban infringes individual rights.

"Democracy," Erbakan said at a news conference, "means a regime that also protects the rights of a minority."

Many Turks, however, appear to regard it as important to crack down on the headscarf issue for fear that the country will otherwise be on the road to an Iranian-style Islamic revolution.

"The issue has long ceased to be an individual act and has turned into an organised mass movement designed to embarrass the democratic Turkish regime," said the daily Milliyet on January 9.

Prime Minister Turgut Ozal told a news conference last week that fundamentalism was a potential threat for Turkey but he sought to put it down. The teetotal, non-smoking premier is regarded as the most devout Turkey has had and has made no clear statement on the headscarf.

issue. Turkey, with a population 99 per cent Muslim, abandoned sharia, banned sects and westernised its alphabet and dress in the 1920s, becoming a secular state with a constitution guaranteeing religious freedom to all.

But concessions have been progressively made to those seeking to promote Islamic ways: Some trace the latest wave to the decision of Social Democratic leader Bulent Ecevit in 1974 to form a coalition with Erbakan's National Salvation Party.

Ecevit himself has said he made no concessions at that time and alleges that the military, when it ruled from 1980-83, promoted the role of Islam as an antidote to Communism.

A group of headscarved women sought out Western correspondents last week to press their case that the university ban infringed their personal rights and that the scarf was a religious, not a political issue.

"We know nothing of people who want to use this to change the constitution," said one.

"They are naive," Erbakan Ozkok, Ankara bureau chief of the mass-circulation Hurriyet daily told Reuters. "Eventually they will try to make the others wear it."

Of their point about personal freedom, he said: "First we must reach a consensus on this. It is a question of political tolerance, not just religious tolerance. It is all right for you (in Western countries), you do not have Iran as your neighbour."

Many moderate Turks suspect Iran of secretly funding a proliferation of magazines about the Islamic way of life and illegal Islamic sects. Such charges have been voiced in parliament in the past.

In the Black Sea town of Trabzon on Friday, two people were arrested for organising a petition and in Bursa in the west a woman was held for saying in a telegram to President Kenan Evren: "We will settle the account."

In Ankara on Friday a petrol bomb was thrown into a perfume shop by two men on a motorcycle who left a leaflet saying:

"If we cannot cover our women, we will stop you decorating your mistresses. Islamic Revival Organisation."

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- (c) maintaining office files, answer queries and receive visitors

#### QUALIFICATIONS AND EXPERIENCE REQUIRED:

- (a) secondary education and secretarial studies
- (b) considerable experience and good knowledge of secretarial work
- (c) typing in English and Arabic at test standards
- (d) ability to take dictation in English
- (e) good knowledge of English and Arabic with ability to draft routine correspondence and to prepare summary translations.

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- (4) CLERK/STENOGRAPHER (Grade L-3, approximate basic starting salary: JD 2300 per annum).

DUTIES include the following:

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- (c) assist in the organisation of seminars and training courses
- (d) assist in the administrative functions of specialists
- (e) type correspondence and reports in English and Arabic

#### QUALIFICATIONS AND EXPERIENCE REQUIRED:

- (a) secondary education and secretarial studies
- (b) training or experience in office administrative functions
- (c) very good knowledge of Arabic and English
- (d) ability to type in Arabic and English and stenographic skill in one language
- (e) experience in an international organisation is an asset.

Detailed applications should be sent to the following address:-

Director,  
 UNESCO Regional Office for Education for the Arab States  
 (UNEDRAS)  
 P.O. Box 2270 Amman  
 Closing date is 28 January 1987.

### ADVERTISEMENT (2)

#### EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR: ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANTS AND SECRETARIES:

The UNESCO Regional Office for Science and Technology for the Arab States requires the following:-

- (1) ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT (Grade L-7, approximate basic starting salary: JD 4700 per annum).

DUTIES: include the following:

- (a) preparing monthly accounts, keeping books and records of all expenses and budgetary control
- (b) preparing disbursement and receipt vouchers in accordance with UNESCO procedures
- (c) maintaining office inventory, records of property and log book of vehicles
- (d) supervising the correspondence registry and follow-up of decisions
- (e) supervising clerks, secretaries and drivers
- (f) arranging travel of experts and assisting in the organisation of meetings and training courses.

#### QUALIFICATIONS AND EXPERIENCE REQUIRED:

- (a) secondary education or equivalent (as a minimum) with training and studies relevant to the job
- (b) very good knowledge of Arabic and English — knowledge of French an advantage
- (c) ability to draft and type in English and Arabic
- (d) substantial experience in administrative and financial functions preferably in accounting and personnel administration in international organisations.

- (2) SECRETARY (Grade L-3, approximate basic starting salary: JD 2300 per annum)

DUTIES: Bilingual secretary to the Director and the tasks include the following:

- (a) assembling relevant data and information and maintaining office records and files
- (b) preparing the appointments and programmes and keeping track of matters requiring the attention of the Director
- (c) normal secretarial duties including taking dictation and typing in Arabic and English
- (d) drafting of routine correspondence and the preparation of summary translations of documents and reports
- (e) organising the meetings called by the Director.

#### QUALIFICATIONS AND EXPERIENCE REQUIRED:

- (a) secondary school (or equivalent) with study and training in secretarial work
- (b) very good knowledge of English and Arabic. Knowledge of French an advantage
- (c) shorthand and typing in English and Arabic at test standards
- (d) adequate experience as secretary preferably with experience in accounting and budgetary control in international organisations.

- (3) CLERK/TYPIST (Grade L-3, approximate basic starting salary: JD 2300 per annum)

DUTIES include:

- (a) typing of correspondence, monthly accounts statements and the payment and receipt vouchers.
- (b) replacing the Admin. Assistant during his absence in the preparation of monthly accounts, keeping the books and budgetary control
- (c) drafting routine correspondence and maintaining financial and administrative records
- (d) typing in English and Arabic
- (e) assisting in the organisation of meetings and training courses

#### QUALIFICATIONS AND EXPERIENCE REQUIRED:

- (a) secondary school (or equivalent) with secretarial and accounting study and training
- (b) very good knowledge of English and Arabic. — knowledge of French an advantage
- (c) shorthand and typing in English and Arabic at test standards
- (d) sufficient relevant experience preferably in organisations or units having international relations.

Detailed applications should be sent latest by 28 January 1987 to the following address:-

Director,  
 UNESCO Regional Office for Science and Technology for the Arab States (ROSTAS)  
 P.O. Box 2270 Amman.



# Japanese education system praised

By Jim Impoco  
The Associated Press  
TOKYO — Ever since Japan began the transition into the modern world following the Meiji restoration in 1868, education has been the key to national strength and prosperity.

The national schooling setup has attracted foreign admiration for many reasons, among them helping to create a high-tech society where 90 per cent of the students finish high school and more than 99 per cent of the population is considered literate.

But despite its impressive reputation, educators here and abroad have suggested that Japan's system — notable for Prussian-style regimentation, learning by rote and excellent test scores — could be improved in many ways.

Critics say emphasis on memorisation thwarts creativity and prevents young children from developing independent thinking, which could cause a shortage of "creative" individuals and impede Japan's efforts to produce original research in technical fields.

They also have attacked the undue pressure on students to pass an "examination hell" in which top scores guarantee acceptance by prestigious school or university and a career in government or business.

Half of Japan's junior high school students also attend "juku," or cram schools, designed to help them pass the rigorous high-school and college examinations.

Some critics contend that the amount of money that parents spend to enroll their children in one of these 36,000 schools belies

Japan's claim to an egalitarian education system.

Many long have considered the pressure to pass the college exams as a primary cause of student suicides in Japan. About a quarter of the more than 700 Japanese young people who killed themselves last year did so because of "school problems," according to a December police report.

Authorities also say student violence — both against teachers and schoolmates — is a growing problem. At least 10 student suicides last year were blamed on "jime," or verbal or physical bullying by other students.

Only 34.7 per cent of Japanese students went on to college in 1986, but those who did found themselves on an easy track compared with students in most other developed nations. Once the exam hurdle is cleared, Japan's colleges and universities are not noted for a tough curriculum.

Meiji-era educators devoted tremendous energy to studying foreign school systems, particularly the U.S., French and Prussian systems, and borrowing heavily from them to create one of the world's most developed systems of universal education in 1872.

To this day, one of Japan's most familiar sights is the hordes of uniformed middle and high school students, the boys in baseball caps and blue jackets and the girls in dark blue jumpers and skirts, all totting identical briefcases.

But the system that helped catapult Japan into the rank of advanced nations also was seen after World War II as having been instrumental in fueling

Japan's ultra-nationalism and militarist adventures.

U.S. occupation forces ordered a radical overhaul of the system in 1947 and brought in American experts who constructed one modeled more on their own.

They reorganised the curriculum, abolishing ethics courses emphasising loyalty to the emperor and nationalism in favour of

social studies and programmes stressing citizenship in a democratic society. Rote-learning and many other methods were retained.

Some Japanese educators recently have argued for reform of the system on grounds that many current problems result from "abnormal conditions," meaning the occupation.

These educators and public-opinion polls have called for greater moral education, although leftist teachers' union see that as an attempt to resurrect pre-war nationalism.

Others say the important issue is that Japan's education system must be tailored to the needs of an internationalised "information society" where communication

plays a role that today's students are insufficiently equipped to handle.

Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, calling educational reform a major goal of his administration, hopes to create a system that infuses more individuality in regimented lower school programmes while de-emphasising the "examination hell."

## Study blames curriculum for poor U.S. math performance

By Lee Mitgang  
The Associated Press

NEW YORK — American mathematics pupils badly trail those in Japan and Hong Kong largely because of unchallenging and pointlessly repetitious school curricula, concludes a study of schools in 18 nations and territories.

"In school mathematics the United States is a long way from being a nation of underachievers," said the study released Sunday. "The Underachieving Curriculum: Assessing U.S. School Mathematics from an International Perspective."

The report is to be a main topic at a biennial international math symposium at the National Academy of Sciences in Washington on Jan. 15-16.

It follows by a week another study released by U.S. Education Secretary William J. Bennett extolling Japanese elementary and secondary schools. He suggested Americans borrow some ideas from Japan, especially the view that "progress can be

made by practically anyone who tries hard enough."

The latest study places blame for the nation's math woes squarely on the curriculum in U.S. schools which, it contends, "lacks focus, challenge and vitality," and needlessly repeats concepts year after year without building on them.

But it disputes oft-repeated claims that American students are outperformed by other nations' students because of lack of sufficient time for instruction, large average class size, or because of poorly trained teachers.

In Japan, the average eighth-grade class has 40 pupils, and in 12th grade the average is 43. Both exceed U.S. averages of 26 students in eighth grade and 20 in 12th grade.

And the average amount of time devoted to math in U.S. schools was 144 hours per year, compared to 101 hours for Japanese youngsters, according to the study.

The report also questions the common practice of tracking students, or grouping them according to their mathematics ability, early in their school

careers.

"The U.S. curriculum from an international point of view lacks challenge and focus. The curriculum typically keeps revisiting concepts, but the trouble is, with each revisit, we're not adding anything new," said Kenneth J. Travers, a University of Illinois mathematics education professor who was one of seven co-authors of the report.

The problem, Travers said in a telephone interview, is that the typical eighth grade math curriculum in U.S. schools resembles a repeat of the elementary curriculum, whereas in other countries students move along briskly to new concepts.

"In the eighth grade we just do sorting and tracking. Significant portions of kids are kept in grade school arithmetic. That's not found to nearly that extent in other countries, and the Japanese don't track students at all," Travers said.

The study draws heavily from the widely publicised "Second International Mathematics Study" released in 1984 showing U.S. eighth- and 12th-graders ranking no better than average,

and often worse, in a variety of mathematical subjects compared with 19 other nations and territories.

That study of 12,000 pupils found, for example, that Japanese eighth-graders had the best achievement scores in all five topics covered: Arithmetic, algebra, geometry, statistics and measurements.

Among 12th-graders in college preparatory high school programmes, Hong Kong students ranked first among 15 nations studied in each of six mathematical areas evaluated, with Japan a close second.

But American 12th-graders were second from the bottom in advanced algebra, besting only Thailand students. And they ranked 12th out of 15 nations in calculus and geometry.

The countries and territories studied besides the United States were Belgium, British Columbia, Great Britain, Finland, France, Hong Kong, Hungary, Israel, Japan, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Ontario, Sweden, Sweden, and Thailand.

## World airports plan \$100 billion spending spree

There are plans at airports all over the world to meet cargo and passenger needs to the century's end. Michael Donne reports on this multi-billion-dollar expansion.

LONDON — Spending worldwide on the construction and equipping of airports up to the end of this century to meet the needs of expanding passenger and cargo traffic is likely to amount to well over \$100 billion.

A world airports development survey, conducted by the specialist aviation journal Airports International, suggests that the construction costs alone of new airports over the next 14 years will amount to \$90 billion, or some \$10 billion more than was estimated a year ago.

But this figure does not include the cost of fitting out those airports with all the avionics and other equipment to enable them to function — such as radar, runway lighting and instrument landing systems, ramp and baggage handling equipment and passenger information systems, fire-fighting equipment and refuelling aids.

Such equipment is likely to cost many billions of dollars and the overall figure of airport development costs of more than \$100 billion is regarded as conservative.

One direct result of this massive expansion in airport developments is the intensification of competition, not only among the international consultants, designers and civil engineers who plan and build the airports, but also among the suppliers of equipment.

Driving this massive airport expansion is the growing demand worldwide for air travel. The International Civil Aviation Organisation, the aviation agency of the United Nations, reported that last year the overall volume of world scheduled air traffic

reached 936 million or about 5 per cent more than in 1985.

With annual growth forecast at an average of about 5 per cent a year — although there are likely to be some marked regional variations — it seems likely that the ICAO figure will have doubled by the mid-1990s and will go even higher by the end of the century.

Although the overall figure for world airport development spending may appear to be high, the cost of an individual airport when built on a "green-field" site can amount to several billion dollars.

One such is the projected new Kansai International airport in Osaka Bay, Japan, for which initial tenders are now being sought and which is expected eventually to cost over \$8 billion, making it the most expensive

transport facilities to be relegate any country to the status of an economic backwater. In the U.K., in addition to the development of the new terminal two at Gatwick and the development of Stansted airport in Essex, London's Heathrow terminal three is undergoing a major refurbishment.

Expansion plans at Manchester International airport are likely to be brought forward.

Airport developments are also either planned or under way in Europe at Vienna, Salzburg, Brussels, Paris (Charles de Gaulle and Orly), Nice, Athens, Dublin, Rome, Milan, Naples, Venice, Bologna, Palermo, Oslo, Lisbon, Barcelona, Madrid, Amsterdam, Stockholm, Frankfurt, Munich, Hamburg and Stuttgart.

The Far East is now a centre for air transport growth and seems likely to remain so for some years. As a result, new airport terminal facilities are planned in Hong Kong and Singapore.

Although the overall figure for world airport development spending may appear to be high, the cost of an individual airport when built on a "green-field" site can amount to several billion dollars.

## Pakistani on 2,200-km walk to Mecca

By Philip Shehadi  
Reuters

ABU DHABI — Pushing a trolley packed with canned food, retired Pakistani army Major Mohammed Abbas set off on Jan. 16 on a 2,200-kilometre pilgrimage to the Muslim holy city of Mecca.

Abbas, 65, hopes to raise money for charity while fulfilling his long-cherished dream of becoming the first man in modern times to make the pilgrimage on foot.

Well known in the United Arab Emirates (UAE) for previous charity walks, he will solicit funds along the way for the Islamic Mission Hospitals Fund which supports health projects in Islamic countries.

Abbas moved to the UAE two years ago to begin training for the trek, which he estimates will take three months.

He plans to enter Saudi Arabia in early February on visa number 00001 — the first pilgrim visa granted for entry by foot in recent memory, according to Saudi officials.

Most pilgrims these days arrive in the holy city by air or by long-distance bus.

"I used to read about people who retraced the voyages of Vasco da Gama and Columbus," Abbas told Reuters. "I thought

about our forefathers who took a lot of trouble to travel to Mecca for the haj (pilgrimage) and I wanted to retrace their steps."

He will follow modern highways, sleeping in mosques and village homes. His trolley also carries a sleeping bag, medicine and water.

He is unlikely to run into bandits or succumb to disease or thirst as did earlier pilgrims who travelled by camel or on foot. But his 30-kilometre per day hike will still not be easy.

Abbas began walking seriously in 1985 when, overweight and suffering from a kidney ailment, he was told by his doctor to exercise more.

In November that year, he marched from Dubai to Abu Dhabi — 160 kilometres — in four days. A month later he walked a 527-kilometre triangle between the UAE cities of Abu Dhabi, Al Ain and Dubai.

For World Health Day last April, he did a 600-kilometre walking tour of all seven of the UAE emirates, stopping at hospitals to promote the oral rehydration therapy programme of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

He raised \$2,000 for Sports Aid, the worldwide walk to help alleviate famine in Africa, during another Dubai-to-Abu Dhabi hike last May.

The biggest problem he has faced so far is turning down offers of lifts.

"I had to start walking opposite traffic. Otherwise they used to stop and literally force me into the car. They would give me money, thinking I had no use, for a taxi," he said.

"People wonder how I can even walk 100 yards. In this part of the world, everyone goes in a car and they think it's very strange to see someone walking."

Islam requires all believers to make the pilgrimage to Mecca once in their lives if able. No special reward is prescribed for those who suffer hardship, but Abbas said: "Once you help mankind, you can be sure Allah will help you."

Walking has helped Abbas to cut his weight to 145 pounds (66 kilos) from 200 pounds (91 kilos) and rid himself of health complaints.

His route will take him along the Gulf coast from Abu Dhabi to the UAE-Qatar border, from where he might take a fundraising detour to Doha.

From the Qatar-Saudi border crossing of Salwah, he plans to turn inland, passing through the Saudi cities of Hofuf, Riyadh and Taif.

His wife will fly to meet him in the holy city.

## New York: Racism in the melting pot

By Rick Hampson  
The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Race is an obsession in New York City, the original melting pot. Black progress as well as black failure seem to increase racial tension, and violence flares periodically.

"New York is one of the most sophisticated and international of cities, but it is peopled from cloutiers that are far more tribal than many small towns," says Jacqueline Wexler, president of the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

The enclaves are white and black. Despite the presence of dozens of racial and ethnic groups, "racism" in New York still suggests one overriding prejudice: that of whites against blacks.

A gang of whites revealed the underside of the nation's pluralist showcase Dec. 20 when they attacked three black walking through the largely white Queens neighbourhood of Howard Beach. One of the blacks died when he was hit by a car while trying to flee.

The incident, which was heavily publicised, outraged the black community. But by last week there were signs that New Yorkers, who stayed relatively cool when other cities burned during the U.S. race riots of the 1960s, still know how to cope with racial tension.

Asked what is unique about racism in New York, Eleanor Holmes Norton, former director of the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, responds: "scale" — meaning the very size of the problem.

New York has more whites and blacks than any other U.S. city, and an environment more likely to exacerbate their mutual suspicions.

According to the 1980 census, about 52 per cent of New York's population of 7 million was white, with 24 per cent black and 20 per

cent Hispanic.

Since then, some demographers say, the white population probably has slipped below 50 per cent for the first time.

If there is anything special about race in New York it is the size of one part of the black population — the black underclass.

Underclass New Yorkers, says Mrs. Norton, "are probably the most desperately poor black people in the United States" — unemployed, uneducated, unorganised and unruly, clustered in ghettos in Manhattan, the Bronx and Brooklyn.

Although fair housing laws helped many blacks escape ghettos like those in central Harlem over the past two decades, the plight of many of those left behind has worsened.

Patetic yet threatening, the black underclass is the catalyst of much white racism, according to Andrew Hacker, a Queens College political scientist and author of "The New Yorkers."

But socio-economies do not explain why whites and Puerto Rican New Yorkers, with lower employment and education levels than blacks, seem to get along better.

"It's just that blacks are different," Hacker suggests. "They are black, they came here from Africa, and they didn't come voluntarily."

Much of New York's white racism seems to spring from the middle and lower-middle class semi-suburban neighbourhood that ring the city, such as Bensonhurst in Brooklyn, where a black transit worker was beaten to death by whites four years ago.

Black leaders attribute a siege mentality to many residents of such neighbourhoods, who see demographic change all around them and are determined not to be ousted.

New York's racism, to a large extent, is the result of real tension between rival socio-economic groups who happen to be coloured differently. They differ in everything from religious belief to musical taste, and compete for the same jobs, sometimes under different standards.

Affirmative action programmes, which are designed to bring more blacks into white-dominated occupations, have angered a lot of whites, says state human rights commissioner Douglas White.

Most New Yorkers, like most Americans, overcome or suppress racist assumptions most of the time. Howard Beach residents, for instance, stress how well they get along with the few blacks who live there.

But when push comes to shove — on a subway car, in a traffic jam or at a sales counter — racism often surfaces, if only for an instant. And in crowded, busy New York, push comes to shove constantly.

In addition to having more than twice as many residents as any other U.S. city, New York is also the most densely populated. With 23,500 people per square mile, it ranks far ahead of the second densest city, San Francisco.

In addition, white and black New Yorkers encounter each other in the most stressful urban environment in the nation. New York has the largest and most crowded subway system, the most crowded sidewalks, the slowest traffic.

Accordingly, the city casts an incomparably wide demographic net for racial incidents.

When a flareup occurs, the likelihood of it getting national and international attention is far greater than in a smaller city, where the New York Times is not the local paper and the broadcast networks are not based.

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The whole country is being polluted by all sorts of garbage. There is hardly a place, especially touristic sites, that are not littered with all sorts of rubbish. At the old city of Petra, in between the ruins of Jerash and along the Dead Sea shore, one is appalled by an abundance of empty bottles, used cans, plastic bags, paper bags, orange peel, chicken bones and even... baby diapers scattered all over the place. Along the coast of the Dead Sea, for example, the problem is that the mess created by careless people over the week-end is piling up because nobody seems to be responsible for clearing the beach.

In many countries watchmen are posted at such sites to see that people don't litter the place. Rubbish bins and containers are provided for easy reach by vacationers. Moreover these places of interest should at least be cleaned once a week, and preferably at the beginning of the week or after holidays.

Tourism is vital for our country, and cleaning up the sites should be a national decision. I only hope something will be done soon.

## War is a neighbour for Nicaraguan son of U.S. marine

By David Harris  
Reuters

JINOTEGA, Nicaragua — When U.S. President Calvin Coolidge ordered the marines into Nicaragua in 1927 to end a festering civil war, a young soldier from West Virginia named Dorsey Wells fell in love with the country and one of its women and never left.

Sixty years later, his Nicaraguan son Harvey worries about death threats he has received from rebels backed by another American president and trains teachers who work and are sometimes killed in war zones near the Honduran border.

For Wells, who grew up and still lives in this city, considered to be one of the last secure settlements on the road north to Honduras, the war the Sandinista government waged against U.S.-backed contra rebels has become a neighbour, and danger a fact of life.

"Every day you can hear the planes and helicopters passing through, probably carrying troops, arms and medicine," said Wells, 55.

"Probably for someone visiting Jinotega, it's strange to listen and to look at the very well-armed helicopters but not for us. We do not pay very much attention to that because in seven years we have learned to live with it."

Jinotega, the capital of a coffee-growing province of the same name, lies deep in a lush valley some 145 kilometres north of Managua.

From the main road, the city seems tranquil. But the contras operate in the hills just outside town and Jinotegas rarely venture outside the community at night.

Wells, who attended a U.S. university and has no family of his own, lives in a simple one-storey home notable for its small library of books on art, history and literature.

His windows are filled with hanging plants and the tall brick walls surrounding the courtyard were useful, he said, for hiding Sandinistas and their supporters during the 1979 revolution that overthrew General Anastasio Somoza.

Wells makes no secret of his continued support for the Sandinistas. He sees the contras as more interested in restoring privileges they enjoyed prior to 1979 than in establishing a government.

most Nicaraguans would support.

"I think if the contras were fighting for an ideal, they could get support from the people," he said. "But they are fighting for their own interests."

Wells acknowledged the irony as he explained that it was his American father, who died some 20 years ago, who shaped his feelings about the war, and the revolution which brought down the Somoza dynasty and the Nicaraguan national guard his father helped put in place.

"He always told me to be honest and to fight against all kinds of dictatorships. My father came here as a U.S. marine and he loved, of course, his country. He knew very well the American democracy. But he always taught me not to accept Somoza."

The war's presence here is manifest not only by Soviet helicopters overhead, East German lorries filled with Sandinista troops rumbling through town on their way north, roads on which no-one ventures at night, but, for Wells, losing the teachers he has trained to attacks by the contras.

"It's horrible to get up in the morning and listen to the news that some of your friends, some of your relatives, some of your teachers, were killed last night because the contras, instead of fighting the Sandinista army, are killing civilians — women and children."

The teachers are targets, Wells said, because they work for the government and the contras see them as teaching not only reading and writing, but Communism.

Wells denies this, saying, "ninety-nine per cent of the teachers in Nicaragua are not teaching Communism because they do not know what Communism is."

Nevertheless, as someone who trains teachers, Wells has received death threats in the past two years over the contra radio, called the 15th of September.

"They said they were going to kill me because I am a Sandinista, and that is not correct because I am not a member of the Sandinista party," he said.

In addition to threats, he said contra broadcasts talk of taking cities in northern Nicaragua — and eventually Managua.

"They say 'we are going to Jinotega, to Matagalpa, to Managua, we are going to kill all the Sandinistas'," he said. "But that is not a political programme. Killing, for me, is not a programme."

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## Leconte, Sukova upset in Australian Open tennis

MELBOURNE, Australia (AP) — Defending women's champion Martina Navratilova moved into the quarterfinals of the Australian Open tennis championships Sunday in a day that saw fourth-seeded Helena Sukova of Czechoslovakia upset.

In the men's singles, no. 5 Henri Leconte of France and American Brad Gilbert, seeded seventh, also were ousted in the \$1.65 million tournament.

Navratilova, seeking her 16th career Grand Slam singles title, defeated young Jaime Thompson of Australia 6-4, 6-1. But Sukova, who upset Navratilova on the grass courts at Kooyong in 1984, stopping her record 74-match winning streak, found herself an upset victim on Sunday.

Veteran Elizabeth Smylie of Australia outlasted the tall Czech 7-5, 3-6, 7-5.

American Paul Annacone rallied from two sets down to eliminate Leconte and advance to the fourth round of the men's singles. Annacone, 23, ousted Leconte 1-6, 4-6, 6-3, 6-4, 10-8 as he came from two sets down in his second successive match.

Also posting a third-round upset victory was Australian Peter Doohan, who is ranked 29th in the world. Doohan ousted eighth-seeded Kevin Curren of the United States, the former Wimbledon and Australian Open finalist, 4-6, 6-3, 6-4, 6-4.

Derrick Rostagno of the United States shocked Gilbert, who was considered one of America's top hopes, 4-6, 6-2, 6-3, 6-1.

Joining Navratilova and Smylie

in the women's quarterfinals were 1980 Australian Open champion Hana Mandlikova of Czechoslovakia, no. 3 Pam Shriver of the United States and compatriot no. 7 Zina Garrison and no. 8 Lori McNeil, who is Garrison's doubles partner.

Shriver rushed past 14th-seeded Jo Durie of Britain 6-1, 6-2 with an impressive performance, while Garrison eliminated no. 14 Wendy Turnbull of Australia 6-1, 6-3 and McNeil rallied from a 1-5 first-set deficit to defeat Anne Hobbs of Britain 7-5, 6-3.

Also moving into the quarterfinals were no. 5 Claudia Kohde-Kilsch, who stopped fellow West German Sylvia Hanika 6-3, 6-1, and no. 10 Catarina Lindqvist of Sweden, who upset no. 6 Manuela Maleeva of Bulgaria 6-3, 6-3.

In the men's singles, third-seeded Yannick Noah of France, leading his first serious assault on grass court tournaments, moved into the fourth round with a marathon 7-6, 4-6, 4-6, 7-6, 6-4 victory over American Bud Schultz. Noah will face another American, no. 14 Tim Wilkison, in the fourth round.

The Frenchman has previously avoided by the Australian Open

and Wimbledon, but recently proclaimed that he wants to do well on grass. He needed 3½ hours to subdue Schultz.

Other men to advance to the fourth round early Sunday included New Zealander Kelly Evernden and Australian Mark Kratzmann, a former junior Wimbledon champion.

Evernden breezed past American Brad Pearce 6-2, 6-2, 6-4, while Kratzmann ousted American Davis Cup doubles expert Ken Flach 6-4, 6-2, 6-3.

Robert Seguso of the United States — the 13th seed and Flach's doubles partner — earned a fourth-round meeting with defending champion Stefan Edberg of Sweden.

Seguso, playing his first tournament after being sidelined for six months with a series of injuries to his left knee, defeated Argentine baseliner Javier Frana 6-3, 3-6, 7-6, 6-4.

Shriver next will face Lindqvist, who beat her in this grass-court tournament in 1985.

"I was pretty much up for today's match and I like the way I'm heading," Shriver said after her victory over Durie, once ranked in the top 10 in the world.

Durie admitted being intimidated by Shriver's powerful service returns.

Lindqvist has reached the quarterfinals at both Wimbledon and the last Australian Open.

"I'm feeling much more comfortable on grass now," the blonde baseliner said. "Two years ago, I hated it."

## Graham stops Boston in WBA contender bout

BELFAST, Northern Ireland (AP) — Britain's Hero "Bomber" Graham, the World Boxing Association's no. 1 middleweight contender, stopped Charlie Boston of New Jersey after seven rounds of a scheduled 10-round contest Saturday night and moved closer to a shot at the world title.

Graham took his unbeaten record to 38 fights, stretching back to July, 1978, as he handed out a boxing lesson to a game but ultimately outclassed opponent.

In front of 5,000 fans at Belfast's King's Hall, where former world featherweight champion Barry McGuigan made his name, Graham shook off his reputation as a purely defensive fighter by mixing up attack and defence and scoring almost at will against the 25-year-old Boston.

The American, ranked no. 15 in the world and half a pound lighter than Graham at 161 pounds, took heavy punishment in almost every round and was floored by a series of uppercuts at the end of round four.

He was saved by the bell but lasted only three more rounds and failed to come of his stool at the end of the seventh.

Boston, whose record slipped to 12 victories and four defeats, occasionally threatened the slippery Graham with right hooks.

But for the most part, he was outclassed, outboxed and outwitted by the supremely mobile Graham, who was characteristically awkward, elusive and hard to hit.

"My corner was telling to keep calm and calculated at all times because he was a durable opponent," said 22-year-old Graham, who comes from Sheffield in Northern England.

Although he has had only 16 pro fights, Boston has sparred with many of the world's best boxers, including current undisputed middleweight champion, Marvelous Marvin Hagler, Sugar Ray Leonard and Roberto Duran.

"I did not want to let him get into the fight because I knew how dangerous he could be," said Graham, who now expects to fight later this year for at least one version of the middleweight crown after Hagler has defended against Leonard in April.

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## Korean Sung-Hun knocks out Thai in IBF bout

SEOUL, South Korea (AP) — Lee Sung-Hun of South Korea knocked out Thailand's Payoosak Muangsuri in the ninth round Sunday and became the International Boxing Federation's junior featherweight champion.

In a scheduled 15-round title bout at Pohang, 320 kilometres (200 miles) southeast of Seoul, Lee knocked out Payoosak at 2:25 of the ninth round.

The title had been vacant since last October, when Korea's Kim Chi-Won gave it up to become a pop singer.

Payoosak, 23, entered the fight as top contender and Lee, 27, second-ranked.

The Thai boxer started the fight bullishly but was frequently frustrated by Lee's stinging left jabs to the face, accompanied by body blows.

After jolting Payoosak once in the eighth round, Lee pressed the attack in the ninth, in which the Thai boxer leaned helplessly against the ropes for a minute before the referee stopped the fight. The Thai boxer's mouth was bleeding.

This was Lee's third attempt to win a world title. He now has won 38 fights and lost six. The Thai boxer now has a 20-4 record.

Lee weighed in at 55.2 kilograms (121.6 pounds) and Payoosak at 55 kilograms (121.2 pounds).

Swiss win in slalom races

WENGEN, Switzerland (AP) — Wengen's Joel Gaspoz clocked the fastest second-heat time to win the World Cup men's slalom Sunday on the Lauberhorn course.

Gaspoz, 24, had a combined time of 1:36.86, scoring 50.60 seconds on the first run with 57 gates and 46.26 on the second run, with 55 gates. The course had a drop of 155 metres (yards).

Austria's Dietmar Koehlichler was second in 1:37.40, just ahead of Bojan Krijac of Yugoslavia, whose combined time was 1:37.44.

Roberto Grigis of Italy, who led after the first run, missed a gate during the second heat and was eliminated.

Conditions again were described ideal on the 1,565-metre run which features 16 curves and a drop of 130 metres.

Matt Roy of Saranac Lake, New York, the United States' top hope for a medal at the Calgary Games, led the non-European finishers, taking ninth place, with a time of 4:25.72.

Austrian driver Ingo Appelt suffered shoulder injuries when his sled tipped over coming out of the horseshoe corner and skidded sideways for about 500 metres into the finish section.

Yugoslavia's Zagreb endures facelift for Universiad Games

By Andrej Gustincic  
Reuters

ZAGREB, Yugoslavia (R) — This stylish north Yugoslav city is being turned upside down, torn apart and — its citizens hope — put back together in sparkling new form for what organisers are trying to make the best World University Games ever.

The city is in a frenzy of preparation for the biennial event next July which authorities hope will net much needed currency from Western sponsors and television coverage.

"Zagreb will stage the Universiad by which all future

Universiads will be judged," Vladimir Pezo, the president of the games organising committee told reporters.

But it has become a race against time as preparations have stalled amid administrative confusion.

Officials say there is also some doubt whether the games will draw the world's best student athletes and therefore if the Universiad will attract many foreign television networks.

"Yugoslavia's bid this year to host the 1992 Olympics in Belgrade was bypassed but Belgrade Mayor Alexander Bakovic said he is sure Yugoslavia will get the Olympics by 2000.

The central Yugoslav city of Sarajevo hosted the successful Winter Olympic Games in 1984.

Some 7,000 students from 115 countries are expected to participate in the Universiad, a biennial event for student athletes aged 17 to 28.

Students from around the world will compete in 12 events including basketball, athletics, soccer, water polo, tennis, swimming, volleyball, rowing and other sports.

The games are set to cost \$2 billion Yugoslav dinars (\$175 million) and \$9 million for imported material.

Officials said they expect revenue will cover expenses and the city will gain vast improvements in its infrastructure and sports facilities.

Zagreb, with a population of 800,000, is Yugoslavia's second biggest city after the capital Belgrade, and is more sophisticated and westernised, having been under Austrian rule until 1918.

Preparations have stalled on several major projects due to be completed for the Universiad, such as a new sports centre and a

facelift on the city's main Square of the Republic. The square was to be modernised and its transport lines rebuilt.

Construction authorities in the Yugoslav republic Croatia, of which Zagreb is the capital, have declared 10 months worth of reconstruction work carried out so far on the square illegal because it was done without proper building permits.

Croatia's top daily newspaper Vjesnik quoted the building authorities as saying: "The problems which have arisen during the renovation of the square are a model of disorganisation and irresponsibility."

The square is a landmark of Zagreb, flanked on all sides by stately Gothic and Baroque buildings, but today it resembles a bomb site more than an assembly of cultural monuments.

Initial problems arose over the placement of tramway tracks which traverse the busy square and were supposed to be lowered by one metre below the present ground level.

The decision was reversed after work began and it has become a

## Jones, Marsh set up Australian cricket win

BRISBANE (R) — A whirlwind second wicket partnership of 178 in only 118 minutes between Dean Jones and Geoff Marsh set Australia up for an 11-run win over England in their World Series Cup one-day cricket match Sunday.

Jones scored his third century in one-day internationals in the current Australian season with a fine 101, including six fours and two sixes, while Marsh scored 93 in the Australian total of 261 for four from 50 overs.

Opener Bill Athey replied with 111 but no other batsman could score over 30 in a total of 250 for nine as England seemed to suffer a reaction from its convincing win over the West Indies in the opening cup match Saturday.

England appeared jaded and short tempered on another day of intense heat and humidity and its mood was summed up by David

Gower who uncharacteristically smashed his stumps in frustration after being bowled for 15.

A near-capacity crowd of 21,060 revelled in the Australian batting after Allan Border had won the toss and elected to bat.

Makeshift opener Dirk Wellham hit a sound 26 with four fours in an opening stand of 48 with Marsh, then Marsh combined with Jones to effectively shut England out of the game.

Strike bowler Graham Dilley was again the pick of the attack with two for 40 from his 10 overs but the other England bowlers were comparatively expensive.

Athey and Chris Broad looked comfortable in adding 48 for the first wicket but England lost momentum and when medium-pace Simon O'Donnell took the wicket of Ian Botham for 22 the task always looked beyond them.

W. German Langer leads Bob Hope golf tournament

LA QUINTA, California (AP) — West Germany's Bernhard Langer coasted to a 2-under-par 70 Saturday for a one-stroke lead over Mark Calcavecchia after four rounds of the \$900,000 Bob Hope Classic.

"A boring day," Langer said after sandwiching birdies on the first and 18th holes around 16 consecutive pars at Bermuda Dunes.

That finished off a 72-hole total of 272, 16 shots under par, after one round on each of four desert courses.

He'll take his lead into Sunday's final round at PGA West, the new, controversial layout that is being played in this tournament for the first time.

It was at that course, carrying a USGA rating off 77.1, the highest in the country, that the celebrity amateurs cavorted in Saturday's play.

They drew the vast bulk of the gallery and most of the television coverage — but had none of the tournament leaders, all of whom had played the Pete Dye creation earlier in the week.

Calcavecchia, playing several miles away at Bermuda Dunes and a couple of hours after Langer,

chipped in for a birdie on the 17th to gain a share of the lead late in the afternoon.

But Calcavecchia, who served as a caddy less than a year ago, hit into the water on the 18th, made bogey and finished with a 66, 273.

On-rushing Corey Pavin, who has played his last two rounds in 131, and Jeff Sluman were another shot back at 274 in the chase for a \$162,000 first prize. Pavin made up more ground with a 66 in the sunny, chilly, weather at Indian Wells. Sluman had a 67 at Tamarisk.

It was another two strokes back to David Edwards and Willie Wood at 276. Edwards, who opened the tournament with a 61, had a 69 at Tamarisk and Wood compiled a 66 at Bermuda Dunes.

Second-round leader Andy Bean had a 72 at Bermuda Dunes and was at 278. U.S. Open champ Ray Floyd and PGA title-holder Bob Tway each struggled to a 74 at PGA West. Tway, who had an 8 on the fifth hole, finished 72 holes at 280 and Floyd had a 279 total.

Arnold Palmer, a five-time winner of this title, had a 77 at PGA West and failed to qualify for the final round at 291.

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## America's Cup nears final 2 yachts

FREMANTLE, Australia (AP) — The seemingly endless America's Cup competition, as long as an extended political campaign, is about to produce the final candidates.

The two most likely finalists seem to be Dennis Conner on Stars and Stripes and Iain Murray steering Kookaburra III.

Conner, a 44-year-old American, can earn his spot Monday with one more victory over New Zealand, Stars and Stripes has a 3-1 lead over the fiberglass Kiwi yacht.

Conner, who lost in 1983 in Newport, Rhode Island, is racing the yacht belonging to Alan Bood, the man who took the prize away

from the Americans for the first time in 152 years.

Kookaburra III, owned by Kevin Parry, has a 3-0 lead over Australia IV. Kookaburra III needs only two more victories to eliminate Australia IV. She will then be tested in some way yet to be determined against Kookaburra II to decide which is faster.

The final match starts Jan. 31 and runs until one 12-metre yacht has won four races.

Stars and Stripes finished two months of elimination round robins in December in second place but it far behind New Zealand which won 33 of 34 races and was a favorite of the bookies to go all

the way.

But Conner has been tuning his challenge almost since the day he lost the trophy. He has brought all the pieces of sails, rigging and crew work together at just the right critical moment.

The first half hour of an America's Cup match race is usually decisive.

Chris Dickson, New Zealand's 25-year-old skipper, has been rather mannerly in the vital pre-start circling. Each has won two starts, but Conner has always been in good position and has used his yacht's slight edge in speed to reach the first mark in the lead every time.

The one Kiwi victory came Friday after the Americans' spinnaker broke loose to let Dickson back into a race he was losing. The sailor from Auckland then could use New Zealand's superior turning and accelerating ability to keep Conner in a hole.

Conner tackled 132 times, probably a cup record, to try to break through Dickson.

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### HOUSE FOR RENT

A fully-furnished house, 3 bedrooms, dining, sitting room, large garden. CH and telephone at Marj Al Hamam.



# Weekly Financial Report

By Fouad Ratson

The following report summarises trading activities in Amman of major European and Arab currencies as well as gold prices. The writer is a foreign exchange dealer at the Arab Finance Corporation (merged with Halim Salaf and Sons Co.).

**AMMAN** — Last week the dollar slid to a record low in six years against the Deutschmark (DM), the Swiss franc (SF) and the Japanese yen. The dollar fell below 0.335 fil on the Jordanian dinar (JD) to reach a low of 0.335 fil.

Because the dollar had moved lower on the (JD), the demand for the dollar was high as the banks and financial companies in Amman sought to cover their short positions on the dollar/JD.

Charts indicate that the dollar may fall lower to around 0.330 fil on the JD this week. The expected ranges for this week are to be 0.330 to 0.345 fil.

## Trading in European currencies

The pound sterling has hit a record high in ten months. It improved from a low of 0.5020 fil to 0.5300 fil. The improvement was in relation to higher North Sea oil prices which reached around \$19.50 a barrel.

The DM, SF and yen moved to record highs in six years in reaction to a weaker dollar and the White House refusal to intervene in favour of the declining dollar. The DM traded between 0.175 to 0.185 fil, the SF traded between 0.212 to 0.220 fil and the yen between 0.00135 and 0.00145 fil.

## Trading in the world metals

Gold moved higher from a low of \$405.50 an ounce to a high of \$420 an ounce. Silver improved to \$5.62 an ounce from a low of \$5.35 an ounce. Platinum gained around \$30 an ounce from \$520 to \$548 an ounce.

Charts indicate that gold should trade higher this week to around \$430 an ounce because of a weaker dollar and higher oil prices.

## Trading in Arab currencies

The Lebanese lira (LL) traded quietly ranging between (250 to 235) to the JD because of the current calm political situation that has prevailed over last week. Gold prices in Amman, based on the daily bulletin provided by the Jordan Jewelry Store are as follows:

Gold per gramme 21 carats JD 3.850/ID4.000  
Gold per gramme 18 carats JD 3.300/ID 3.550

# Soviet industrial performance shows positive trends despite deficiencies

**MOSCOW (R)** — Soviet industrial figures for 1986, released Saturday, showed a positive trend but "serious deficiencies" remained in the economy, the official TASS news agency said.

TASS, publishing data released by the Central Statistics Board, said industrial output was 4.9 per cent higher than 1985 figures and the gas and coal industries performed well.

But it cited shortcomings in production, particularly of electricity, largely because of the Chernobyl nuclear accident in April. TASS did not publish electricity output figures, but the weekly Ekonomicheskaya Gazeta said separately that about 2.7 billion kilowatt hours of electric energy were wasted in 1986.

In the agricultural sector, output increased by 5.1 per cent and the grain harvest was 210.1 million tonnes compared with 191.7 million tonnes in 1985.

Meat production was 17.7 million tonnes, up from 17.1 million, the figures showed. Milk production reached 101.1 million tonnes compared with 98.2 million in 1985.

In its assessment of the economy, TASS said the "negative tendency" towards slow growth was overcome last year. But it added: "In some areas of the economy, (production) has remained slow ... unrhythmic production has continued, serious deficiencies remain in the range and quality of production and deliveries."

The 4.9 per cent increase in industrial output compared with a planned rise of 4.3 per cent and an increase of 3.9 per cent in 1985.

National income, the value of total output, increased by 4.1 per cent and stood at some 590 billion roubles (\$85.5 billion).

This compared with a targeted 3.9 per cent rise and a 3.1 per cent increase the year before.

Gas production was some 14 billion cubic metres over the target of 672 billion cubic metres, the figures showed. Output the previous year reached 643 billion cubic metres.

TASS said coal production exceeded the 1986 target of 773.9 million tonnes by some 17 million tonnes.

tonnes compared with 98.2 million in 1985.

Oil production, vital to the Soviet economy, improved sharply to some 615 million tonnes, short of the planned 616.7 million tonnes, but well above 1985 output of 595 million tonnes.

Oil provides about 60 per cent of the foreign exchange needed by Moscow in recent years to buy grain, high technology and industrial goods from the West.

The figures put the average monthly wage, taking into account social benefits, at 277 roubles.

Despite the improved coal figures, the Communist Party newspaper Pravda Saturday said fuel production by the coal industry was already two million tonnes behind target this year because of the current cold snap.

Kremlin leaders have also expressed alarm at the effect the coldest January since 1950 is having on the economy and warned that failure to make adequate preparations for winter could reverse the economic momentum of 1986.

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# Asian states may borrow less from Western banks

**HONG KONG (R)** — Asia's developing nations, once seen as big growth areas for lending by Western banks, are giving their would-be creditors little to cheer about this year. Demand for financing is expected to be slack.

Bankers told Reuters correspondents in Asian capitals that oil exporters like Indonesia and Malaysia would benefit from a rise in crude oil and commodity prices this year but not enough to allow a big increase in foreign credits.

Meanwhile many oil importers, mindful of Latin American debt problems, want to keep foreign debt under tight control.

Bankers said tough competition for loan and capital markets business would mean thin spreads — the difference between what funds cost a bank and what it charges its customers.

"We're forecasting a tough year for merchant bankers," said Mr. Willy Lim, director of B.T. Asia, merchant banking arm of Bankers Trust. "There will be slack demand, definitely."

The competition is hungry. This keeps pressure on the capital and syndicated loan markets," said Mr. David L. Cross, managing director of B.A. Asia Ltd., Bankamerica's Hong Kong-based merchant bank.

Bankers said South Korea, one of the region's most active borrowers, could be a disappointment despite its improved credit standing.

Although it posted its first big current account surplus last year and its gross national product grew an estimated 12 per cent, South Korea wants to trim foreign debt to \$42.3 billion from \$45 billion. Officials said it would not need as much this year as the \$3 billion borrowed in 1986.

Government and state bank officials in Seoul said South Korean borrowers might try to replace outstanding high-interest loans with new credits on better terms.

Indonesia might want to borrow more than last year's \$1.3-\$1.4 billion because of the big fall in oil export earnings in 1986, bankers said.

But many bankers are wary of lending too much more to Indonesia, which already has \$29 billion of foreign debt and announced a tough austerity budget last week.

Malaysia is expected to continue its policy of borrowing more from domestic markets than offshore.

Thailand will limit fresh borrowing to \$1 billion in the fiscal year 1986/87 begun in October, the same as in the previous year, according to bankers.

A government spokesman said last month that Thailand might also try to refinance up to \$1.1 billion of old debt obtained at rates higher than current market levels.

Prospects of major new business in the Philippines were slim, bankers said, as Manila had yet to resume talks with commercial creditors on how to reschedule part of its \$2.6 billion of external debt.

India would continue to borrow prudently, bankers said. "Foreign commercial loans in 1987/88 (ending March) can be up to \$2 billion, well within a ceiling set by the finance ministry," Mr. S. D. Desai, a chief representative, Chase Manhattan Bank N.A. for South Asia, said.

India's foreign commercial loans in the current year were estimated at around \$1.3 billion, bankers said.

Bangladesh would continue to be a minor factor and there was little prospect of new business in Sri Lanka in the face of prolonged ethnic strife.

Bankers said Taiwan — with \$46 billion in foreign exchange reserves — would have little need for foreign credits while China, increasingly turning to the West to fund its economic modernisation, was still moving ahead cautiously.

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## Aquino flies to Mindanao despite rumours of coup

### MILF leader endorses ceasefire

COTABATO, Philippines (R) — President Corazon Aquino, dismissing reports of a new military plot against her, returned to tortured Mindanao Sunday and met with Muslim rebels, who gave her a position paper, their trust and a flower.

Troops checked cars and buses entering the town while helicopters and fighter planes flew overhead as Mrs. Aquino made the most risky stop of a six-city tour of Mindanao Island. She defied military advice and briefly addressed an open-air rally in her campaign for ratification of a new constitution.

Mrs. Aquino spent the night in a tense Manila with hundreds of troops mobilised to protect the presidential palace after warnings that a military splinter group planned to topple her before the Feb. 2 constitutional vote.

Mrs. Aquino denied there was trouble in Manila. Asked about the full military alert that was ordered she said: "It was nothing. I spoke to General (Fidel) Ramos this morning."

Gen. Ramos is the country's armed forces chief. Mrs. Aquino told 4,000 people at the open-air rally that the country should value peace more than anything.

She met Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) chief of

staff Haji Murad for 10 minutes, asking him to come to Manila for peace talks.

The Cotabato area has been a centre of Muslim rebel attacks this week as the MILF went on a rampage that has claimed almost 60 lives to protest the Aquino visit and its absence from peace talks.

The government is holding with a larger Muslim rebel group. Murad, who agreed to a temporary ceasefire, told reporters: "We presented her with a flower as a symbol of peace and gave her our position paper. We are pinning our hopes on her."

He said he was waiting word from the group's exiled leader before deciding whether the ceasefire should continue and whether he should go to Manila for talks.

The MILF is seeking autonomy for Mindanao, the second largest Philippine island, which has a long history of Muslim-Christian clashes.

In Jeddah, the leader of MILF, Salamat Hashim, has endorsed a ceasefire reached between Murad

and the Philippines government, but said "it is only of temporary nature," the Saudi Gazette newspaper reported Sunday.

"The agreement indicates that our doors are open for negotiations. But the initiative should come from the government," Hashim told the newspaper from his home in Mecca.

A long-term agreement would be possible only when the government accepted four MILF demands, he said. Among these were that lands taken by "Christian settlers" from the north be returned to Muslims and that resources in the region be used only for the benefit of the local people.

He also demanded that the law of Mindanao be based on Sharia (Islamic Law) and that the security force for the region be made up of people who have been fighting for local autonomy.

The MILF earlier refused to enter into an agreement between the Philippines government and the rival Moro National Liberation Front fighting autonomy for the Mindanao region of the southern Philippines.

Hashim said he would be willing to hold talks only under the auspices of the World Muslim League or the Organisation of Islamic Conference.

## China attacks sacked writer

PEKING (R) — China Sunday spelled out the offences of a well-known liberal writer who Western diplomats said was linked to last week's downfall of Communist Party chief Hu Yaobang.

The People's Daily carried a long analysis of why Wang Ruowang, a veteran Communist writer, was expelled from the party last Wednesday, two days before Mr. Hu's shock resignation.

A Western diplomat said Wang contributed to the fall of China's second most powerful leader because Hu went to Shanghai last November to curb the writer's activities but did not expel him from the party as demanded by Marxist hardliners in the leadership.

The paper quoted Wang as saying that the United States was more democratic than China, that Peking should import capitalist theory, ideology, science and that it should also adopt a multi-party system.

"We are confused about socialist ideas. Some are based on empty socialist theory and many are false," Wang said.

The paper said Wang opposed party policies and vilified the leadership in a bid to get rid of it. It said that no party in capitalist countries represented the interests of the workers with Western multi-party systems controlled by factions of the capitalist class.

"Without the leadership of the (Communist) Party, China would become a heap of loose sand," the paper said.

The article made no mention of Mr. Hu and other official publications also kept silent on why he resigned.

The diplomat said Mr. Hu erred in not limiting the area of public debate and discussion, leaving Wang and other intellectuals free to express unorthodox ideas.

The diplomat said student protests last month gave conservatives in the leadership, angry over a debate they regarded as attacks on party leadership and Marxist orthodoxy, the opportunity to oust Mr. Hu.

In a bid to reassure intellectuals there was a place for them in the country's life, official newspapers published remarks by Vice Premier Li Peng, in which he said the party continued to cherish and trust intellectuals, whom it regarded as part of the working class and masters of the country.

## Punjab police arrest 6 in Golden Temple complex

CHANDIGARH, India (R) — Police and paramilitary troops entered the Golden Temple complex in Amritsar in Punjab state and arrested six suspected extremists, police said Sunday.

They said the police also detained 54 people after a search of the living quarters inside the complex, the holiest shrine of the Sikhs, in a late night swoop Saturday that lasted three hours.

Director-General of Punjab Police Jullin Riheir told Reuters that one of the arrested was Mohinder Singh Mallal, a wanted extremist suspected of involvement in several murders.

"Mallal's arrest is a good catch. There may be some more wanted extremists among the detained people whose identity is being checked," he said.

The last time the police and

paramilitary troops entered the Golden Temple complex was two months ago during the elections to select managers for Sikh shrines in the state.

Ribeiro said the latest search was carried out on information that two wanted extremists were being held and tortured by a rival group in the living quarters.

Police said they seized three firearms during the search in which 150 men from the state police and the paramilitary Central Reserve Police Force participated.

In June, 1984, army troops stormed the Golden Temple complex to flush out extremists hiding there. Nearly 1,000 people died in the action.

Extremists have been carrying out a violent campaign in the northern border state for a separate Sikh homeland.

## Uganda's child soldiers return to school today

KAMPALA (R) — Monday is back-to-school day for hundreds of Ugandan child soldiers who interrupted their formal education to take up arms and fight in President Yoweri Museveni's National Resistance Army (NRA).

The children, known locally by the colloquial Swahili word Bakadogo (little ones), have received their demobilisation orders from NRA headquarters after up to five years of guerrilla war against the government of deposed President Milton Obote.

An NRA spokesman in Kampala said the youngsters, some of them under 10 years old, should put aside their guns, take off their army uniforms and report to one of two special military academies to resume formal schooling.

Any found roaming around armed or in uniform without a pass from his or her school would be liable to arrest and disciplinary action by the security forces, he added.

The NRA order ends a lengthy debate in Uganda on the future of the child soldiers, and widespread public criticism of Mr. Museveni's government for allowing them to carry out law and order duties almost a year after the NRA had come to power.

International organisations like the U.N. Children's Fund, UNICEF, have added their voices to a campaign for reintegrating the children into civilian life.

Mr. Museveni has tried to answer critics by saying his guerrilla force did not set out to recruit the Bakadogo. "Many

children were abandoned and left helpless when their parents or guardians were massacred by Obote's murderous soldiers," he said last year.

NRA soldiers felt they had a duty to provide them with food and security and as they moved through the bush alongside the guerrillas, the children learned to use guns and protect themselves, he added at a news conference.

Soldiers who fought in the NRA campaign said the Bakadogo played an important part in intelligence gathering by posing as innocent children and in some cases they fought successfully against indiscriminate troops who underestimated their ability.

Since Mr. Museveni came to power in January 1986, the consensus in Uganda has been that the young guerrillas should go back to school. But opinion was divided on whether they should mix with other children or go to special institutions of their own.

Many teachers and parents opposed mixing them with other children on the grounds that they would be unruly and pass on militaristic ideas to their classmates.

Even Ugandan Prime Minister Samson Kisekka failed to secure a place in a Kampala school for his favourite Kadogo, known as Lt. Mawejje, sources close to his office said.

The two military academies are in the NRA barracks at Mbarara, 240 kilometres south west of Kampala, and Bombo, 30 kilometres north of the capital, with each school teaching a distinct syllabus.

## Ecuador president beaten during captivity

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador (R) — Ecuadorian President Leon Febres Cordero has said he was hit several times by blows and suffered a minor wound during Friday's rebellion by air force officers in which he was held captive for 12 hours.

But he declared the government's ability to resolve the situation had strengthened democracy in Ecuador.

Mr. Febres Cordero, 55, was freed on Friday night from Taura Air Base in exchange for the release of imprisoned General Frank Vargas Páez, who had been held in a Quito military prison after staging two unsuccessful rebellions in March last year.

Mr. Febres Cordero, said Saturday in his first news conference since his abduction, that he had suffered "a few blows" during his detention at the Taura base, though he did not explain where or how he had been hurt.

"Yes, I have a small wound but it is meaningless," he said. "I am in a perfect state of health."

On Friday, when Mr. Febres Cordero appeared on television before his release, his right shirt sleeve appeared to be stained with blood near his hand.

In his news conference he said: "As long as democracy is moving forward, overcoming obstacles like that yesterday (Friday), it is strengthened."

Congress President Andres Vallejo, said it would meet in a special session on Tuesday to consider Mr. Febres Cordero's recent conduct and in particular if there were grounds for impeachment.

Ecuador's congress, which is dominated by a bloc of centre-left and leftist opposition parties, approved an amnesty for Gen. Vargas Páez last September, but Mr. Febres Cordero refused to enact it.

Mr. Febres Cordero justified his decision to free Gen. Vargas Páez as necessary to ensure the physical safety of aides held captive with him, including Defence Minister Medardo Salazar, who had arrived with him for an award ceremony at Taura.

A right-winger who took office in August 1984, Mr. Febres Cordero is Ecuador's third president since the country returned to democracy in 1979 after seven years of military rule.

The president was seized on Friday morning in an incident in which at least two presidential guards and five people were reported to have been wounded. The government has not issued an official casualty toll.

Mr. Febres Cordero visited the wounded Saturday in a military hospital and a private clinic in Guayaquil, Ecuador's largest city and the hometown of the president, an Information Ministry spokesman said.

## Bologna bombing trial starts today

BOLOGNA, Italy (R) — The trial of 20 people charged in connection with the 1980 Bologna Railway Station bombing, Europe's worst terrorist act since World War II, opens Monday.

It is regarded as an important judicial assault on the murky world of Italian right-wing violence.

Eighty-five people were killed and 200 injured when a bomb exploded at 10:25 a.m. on Aug. 2, 1980, in a waiting room packed with holiday travellers.

Investigating magistrates believe the attack was carried out by neo-fascists with links to Italy's secret services in an attempt to destabilise the country and pave the way for a right-wing military government.

Eight defendants are charged with subversive activity aimed at terrorism and overthrowing democracy.

They include Licio Gelli, fugitive grandmaster of the secret P2 Masonic Lodge, former high-ranking military intelligence officers Gen. Pietro Musumeci and Col. Giuseppe Belmonte, and right-wing extremist Stefano Dell'Olio.

Former service agent Francesco Pazienza, who was extradited from the United States last June, has also been charged separately with subversive association. Prosecutors are likely to try to combine his trial with that of the other accused.

The remaining defendants face charges ranging from conspiracy to commit multiple homicide to membership of an armed gang.

The indictment, more than 1,000 pages long, says: "An invisible power (structure) was built, linked to organised crime and terrorism, to political-military circles, to the secret service... that was able to become a real state within the state."

## Managua refuses to allow publication of opposition daily

MANAGUA, Nicaragua (AP) — The Sandinista government refused to allow the opposition newspaper La Prensa to resume publication under the new constitution, one of the owners has said.

Co-owner Violeta Chamorro showed the Associated Press a dummy copy of the newspaper she submitted to the government censor's office Friday. She said La Prensa was prepared to publish thousands of its editions that day.

The government closed La Prensa indefinitely on June 26 after the U.S. Congress approved \$100 million in aid for contra rebels, accusing it of being "an accomplice and an official spokesman for President (Ronald) Reagan in Nicaragua."

The banned edition carried a banner headline, saying "the constitution permits newspapers."

An editorial said, "La Prensa, now as yesterday, maintains its support for all initiatives which keep our country far from two undesirable extremes predicted for Nicaragua: Foreign military intervention or consolidation of a regime that is against all the national ideals of freedom, justice and democracy. We are not for one nor for the other."

In the 1960s and 1970s, La Prensa, under the leadership of Mrs. Chamorro's husband, Pedro Joaquín Chamorro, opposed the dictatorship of President Anastasio Somoza.

Chamorro was killed by gunmen in 1978, an incident that is credited with sparking the Sandinista-led uprising that toppled Somoza in 1979.

La Prensa later became a leading critic of the Sandinista government but had to submit all its pages to government censors daily before publishing. The newspaper was temporarily closed twice by the government and it refused to publish 35 times.

In a letter to La Prensa owners, government censor Raul Cordon of the Interior Ministry forbade the newspaper to circulate.

A woman answering the telephone at Cordon's office Saturday said he was not there and that nobody else was authorised to comment. She hung up when asked her name.

On Jan. 9, Nicaragua's new constitution was signed into effect by President Daniel Ortega. But many of the liberties it guarantees were suspended when he reinstated a state of emergency

hours later. He said he did it because of the presence of U.S.-backed contra rebels.

The constitution does not refer specifically to freedom of the press, but one article says "the right to inform is a social responsibility and is exercised with strict respect to the principles established in the constitution."

"We had hoped that we could have freedom under the new constitution," Mrs. Chamorro said in an interview. "After receiving (Cordon's) letter, everything (the Sandinistas) have said and done about democracy and freedom seems to be a farce."

She added, "the only newspapers that have freedom are the Marxist-Leninist ones."

She was referring to the two daily newspapers currently published in Nicaragua: Barricada, the official newspaper of the ruling Sandinista front, and the strongly pro-Sandinista El Nuevo Diario, published by Javier Chamorro, brother of Pedro Joaquín Chamorro.

Managua to hear contra radio

Meanwhile a new clandestine contra radio station can be heard on Am in the capital, Managua, and elsewhere in Nicaragua.

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### 1st brain-tissue transplant planned

LONDON (R) — Swedish doctors are preparing to carry out the world's first transplant of human brain tissue later this year, the Sunday Times newspaper said. The operation will involve the injection of brain cells from a human embryo about 10 weeks old deep into the brain of a patient with Parkinson's Disease, the paper said. British scientists, pioneering with similar experiments in brain-damaged monkeys and rats, found injected foetal brain cells — the only type which can be used because of their flexibility of development — took root and helped repair deficiencies. Parkinson's Disease kills the brain cells which affect movement and scientists believe successful grafting of healthy brain cells could help restore motor control in victims, the paper said.

### BBC kills TV programme on defence

LONDON (R) — The BBC has said it has cancelled a television programme revealing a secret £500 million (\$750 million) British defence project because of fears it could represent a breach of national security. The publicly-funded British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) came under heavy attack from the ruling Conservative Party last year for alleged bias in news coverage. A BBC spokesman said the corporation had decided to withdraw the planned programme after a warning to BBC Director-General Alasdair Milne. The cancelled programme, one of a series of six called the Secret Society, will be shown privately to members of parliament next Thursday.

### Soviet boy jumps seven storeys

MOSCOW (R) — A four-year-old Soviet boy jumped out of a seventh-storey window while his parents were away and afterwards explained he had wanted to play with a friend in the yard, TASS news agency said. It said a neighbour who rushed to the scene in the Ukrainian town of Lutsk found Shurik Povzun shaking dust off his shirt as though nothing had happened. Doctors treated for a lung ailment and when he returned to kindergarten his classmates gave him a nickname of his travel through space — they call him "cosmonaut."

### Utah to close all adults-only theatres

SALT LAKE CITY (AP) — With closure of Salt Lake City's last two adults-only theatres recently, obscenity foes say the state of Utah has become an example as the only state without an adults-only movie house. "Right now the whole country is interested in trying to get rid of pornography," said Bill Swindell, president of Citizens for Decency Through Law in Phoenix, Arizona. "What Utah has done adds a lot of hope for other states." "To show that a whole state can do it means that this battle can be won, obscenity can be dealt with without threatening the first amendment," he said. The first amendment of the constitution guarantees freedom of speech. Jerome Mooney, an attorney representing Iqbal Sial, whose Capri and Cinema Theatres were closed last month, said the state's last two adult movie houses might have closed anyway because of "a change in the adult market place." City attorney Roger Cutler said the government used investigation of tax laws to clamp down on the pornographic theatres. Before that, federal attorneys had considered seizing some films from the Capri and Cinema and pursuing obscenity charges.

### Deranged man hijacks train

NEW DELHI, India (AP) — A deranged villager hijacked an empty steam locomotive passenger train in west India and drove it 18 kilometres before it ran out of coal, the Press Trust of India (PTI) reported Sunday. (PTI), quoting police, said the hijacking occurred in Gujarat state when Karimullah Mohammedbhai climbed into the cab of a parked locomotive at Kakori station and drove away. Police called the man a "mad chap" who went for a short "joy ride" about 750 kilometres west of New Delhi. The hijacking ended when the steam locomotive came to a grinding halt, its water and coal supply exhausted and the man was taken into custody, the agency said.

### Woman swallows 10,999 diamond chips

MILAN (R) — A Belgian woman was arrested at one of Milan's two airports after an X-ray examination revealed she had swallowed nearly 11,000 diamond chips and 217 emeralds, customs officers said. Magdalena De Vree was charged with smuggling after flying in to Linate airport from Zurich, Switzerland. Officials said their suspicions were aroused by De Vree's nervousness when she was stopped for a routine luggage check. The X-ray examination showed she was carrying 10,999 tiny diamond chips and 217 emeralds, worth a total of 1.5 billion lire (\$1.1 million) in packages in her stomach.

### Pregnant woman freed in heroin case

LARNACA, Cyprus (R) — A pregnant woman who admitted trying to smuggle half a kilo of heroin out of Cyprus was freed by a Larnaca court on a two-year-suspended jail sentence for medical reasons. Cecilia Keer, 26, from Auckland, New Zealand, said she was a drug addict and had bought the heroin for her own use. She was arrested on Christmas Day when about to board a flight to Athens. The court heard medical evidence that Keer, whose baby is due in May, needed specialist treatment which was not available in Cyprus to overcome her addiction and save her unborn child. Court sources said she would be deported within the next few days.

### Bandleader stages comeback at 87

BARCELONA, Spain (R) — Spanish bandleader Xavier Cugat says he is feeling "wonderful" at 87 and looking forward to making a comeback with his new band. "I was getting bored without my music so I decided to create a new Cugat orchestra," he told Reuters in a recent interview in this northern port city, where he has lived in semi-retirement for the past 15 years. He said his new band would recreate the Latin American hits that made him a star performer at the New York Waldorf Astoria in the 1930s. Cugat, who has been in hospital four times since 1980 for heart and lung ailments, said he needed another two months of hard work to get his band up to standard for an engagement at Barcelona's Imperator Nightclub. "I hope to play Las Vegas after next summer," he said. Cugat has just recorded his first album in 15 years and said he had more in the pipeline. He is also building a resort complex in his native Catalan city of Girona.

### Egypt sizzles in winter heatwave

CAIRO (R) — Egyptians shed their overcoats Sunday to bask in the sun as temperatures rose to unusual highs. Many flocked to Mediterranean beaches in Alexandria as Meteorologists forecast temperature in Cairo would reach 29 Centigrade (86 Fahrenheit). January is usually the coldest month of the year in Cairo with temperatures averaging 12 Centigrade (54 Fahrenheit). Weathermen said the hot spell was due to south easterly winds from the Arabian peninsula.

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN  
AND OMAR SHARIF  
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### TALK CAN BE EXPENSIVE

North-South vulnerable. West deals.

NORTH  
♠ A K J 10 6  
♥ A J 5 7 3 2  
♦ Void  
♣ A

WEST  
♠ Void  
♥ 7 3 2  
♦ Q 10 4  
♣ A K Q J 8 6

EAST  
♠ 7 3 2  
♥ Void  
♦ 9 5 4  
♣ K Q J 7 4 3 2

SOUTH  
♠ Q 9 8 5 4  
♥ 7 5 5  
♦ 10 7 3 2  
♣ 9

The bidding:  
West North East South  
3 ♣ 4 ♣ 5 ♣ 5 ♣  
Pass 6 ♣ 7 ♣ 7 ♣  
Pass Pass Pass Pass  
Pass Pass

Opening lead: Ten of ♣

You cannot play in more than one suit. Once your side has found a major-suit fit, don't give the opponents free information. It can only help them.

North's high-level cue-bid is the standard way to show a powerful two-suit hand. It is interesting in more than that. Had South responded in clubs, North intended to bid hearts, thereby showing a

two-suit hand in the majors. When South could bid spades freely at the five-level, it required more restraint than we could muster for North to bid only six spades—we would have blasted into the grand slam and probably would have made it.

North's bid decision not to defend seven diamonds doubled under the circumstances could be classified as laudatory. We don't know what made North bid seven hearts. It certainly was informative; unfortunately, it was the defenders who benefited from it. After South corrected to seven spades, East made a Lighner double, requesting the lead of the suit bid by dummy. West duly obliged and the grand slam suffered the indignity of going down at the very first trick.

Had North not bothered to show his hearts, East probably would still have made a lead-inhibiting double of seven spades in an effort to steer his partner to the heart lead that would defeat the slam. While West would know that his partner did not want a diamond lead, he would have to guess whether it was a club or a heart that his partner wanted led. If he went by the length he held in those suits, he would have led a club, and declarer would have landed a doubled grand slam instead of going down.